

Q & A: China's Plan for Socialist Market Reforms

Li Tieying, a member of China's ruling State Council and a minister heading the State Commission for Restructuring Economic Systems, was responsible for his government's involvement in the 1994 "China Summit" held in Beijing and co-organized by the International Herald Tribune last week. The conference brought more than 500 senior Chinese leaders and industrialists and Western businessmen together to discuss Beijing's ambitious economic reform program. Mr. Li spoke with Jonathan Gage and Kevin Murphy of the International Herald Tribune on China's balance between reform and social stability.

Q. What is the greatest misconception about the economic reform process now under way in China?

A. The Western side always tries to compare China's reforms with their own. In its opinion, the reforms can only be real if they are the same as Western reforms. In China, we think we should conduct our reforms in a way which is suited to our own realities. We are going to build a socialist market economy, socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Q. How worried is the senior leadership with reports of widespread discontent among workers hurt by the reform process?

A. The Chinese government is very concerned about suffering caused by great losses or the closing of state-owned enterprises in China. The government has taken some measures in order to give some support to those workers. In the long run, we are going to establish a social security system.

Q. But, speaking frankly, all the enterprises or factories need to enter the competitive world. In competition only the fittest will survive.

A. While China is reforming its industrial system, we plan to break up the old system of the "iron rice bowl" (cradle-to-grave welfare currently financed by individual companies) for all the people. Therefore, we have to pay some costs in this process, and we also have to take some risks. Meanwhile, we have to consider how much the masses can take. We need to maintain a stable society.

Q. How serious is the issue of increasing disorder and corruption in the provinces?

A. If a party or government cannot get rid of corruption on its own, then it will

lose the support of the people and it can no longer stay there. At the present, we have some corruption because some people are taking advantage of the reform process, using their rights and powers to make money.

Opening up to the outside world, we have let in some flies and mosquitoes and we need to try to kill these flies and mosquitoes. Meanwhile, in our own country we have accumulated some rubbish and we need to try to get rid of this rubbish also.

In order to get rid of corruption, we need to improve our legal system, establish some supervising institutions and use public opinion to control corruption.

Q. The West is concerned that Deng Xiaoping's death will affect China's stability as rivalries within the leadership will come to the fore.

A. Yes, this is an issue which concerns the international community. But we are going to stick to his theories for a long time. As long as we do, our economy will continue to grow in a rapid, stable and healthy way, people's living standards will be raised and our national strength is going to be enhanced.

I can tell you Comrade Deng is in very good health right now and paying a lot of attention to the developments in China

and the outside world. He has one wish and that is to visit Hong Kong after it returns to China in 1997. I believe it is possible for him to do that at that time.

Q. You have conducted your experiments with a market economy now for several years. Will there be any socialism left?

A. China's economy is mainly public ownership. In terms of distribution we are clinging to principle of payment according to work. The legal system is socialist, and our political system is still a socialist one.

The basic political guideline for our country is "one center and two basic points." One center means all activities in our country have to be conducted along the center of economic construction.

The two basic points means we have to uphold our four basic principles: stick to the Communist Party leadership, stick to the socialist system, stick to Marxism and democratic dictatorship. The other basic point is a policy of continued reform and opening to the outside world.

By following these guidelines, we are going to liberalize and develop our productive forces. We will let some of the population get better off first, then finally we are going to have the whole society become better off.

Vietnam Revisited: The Consumer Won

By Robert G. Kaiser

HO CHI MINH CITY — When helicopters lifted the last Americans off the roof of the United States Embassy in Saigon in April 1975, they etched in Americans' memories the very image of defeat, their nation's first defeat — or so it seemed for years.

But a return to southern Vietnam puts that defeat in a new perspective.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Then, it looked as if communism had triumphed in Vietnam: the light at the end of the tunnel illuminated a hammer and sickle. It does not look so simple today. There was a light at the end of the tunnel: the headlights on a Honda motorcycle.

In 1970, there were 175,000 motorcycles in Saigon, their whining engines and smelly fumes evidence of spreading consumerism fueled by American dollars. Today, there are probably a million motorcycles in the city (and nearly 3 million in all of Vietnam). Consumerism is

rampant, and the U.S. dollar is legal tender and accounts for half the money in circulation, according to a banker here.

The Communist Party still rules the country, but its old Marxist-Leninist doctrine has been trashed. The values of Western capitalism now prevail. The Communists won the war, but lost the peace.

An old acquaintance from wartime Saigon, a man who turned out to be a Communist agent who stayed behind to welcome the revolution, offered a comforting explanation of the ultimate outcome: "You won World War III," he said, referring to the Cold War. "So you lost a skirmish here — so what?"

So plenty, of course — 58,000 American lives, 120 billion American dollars, lost American innocence. For a reporter who spent 17 months here in 1969-70 writing about the hapless American attempt to win a war and foster a new nation called South Vietnam, a visit now is a dizzying experience, filled with haunting memories and modern-day amusements.

The most haunting memory is of



LETHAL WAR RELIC — A Sunday shopper in Manila checking out a 45-caliber pistol left behind by U.S. forces in Vietnam and imported by a Philippines company to meet demand for firearms.

the defeat America suffered here, despite the way things may look 20 years later. For many of the Americans who lived through it, shaking off the Vietnam War has not been easy. But the people of southern Vietnam have surely shaken it off.

Two weeks ago, I attempted during a two-week visit to draw out Vietnamese on their thoughts about the American war and its impact on their country generally produced brief remarks about the many years of war that Vietnam has survived but no detailed reflections.

"Most people here would like to forget what happened in the past," said Tran Phuoc Duong, 54, the rector of Can Tho University, who earned a doctorate at Michigan State University.

What matters now is making money and building a better life. This city of 5 million people swirls with commerce.

New free enterprise is everywhere. On many streets, every building has a shop on the ground level, and more stalls line the sidewalks selling dried fish, Pepsi and 7-Up, straw baskets, plastic furniture, flowers, textiles, lottery tickets and *pho*, the ubiquitous and tasty noodle soup.

According to Nguyen Sen, spokesman for the People's Com-

munist Party, the ruling authority, more than 100,000 small retail businesses were licensed by the city at the beginning of this year. He readily acknowledged that many more operate without licenses.

But the entrepreneurship of southern Vietnam goes far beyond street commerce. Huge new industrial enterprises are beginning to sprout up, concerns like Huy Hoang ("Glory") Co. Huy Hoang's garment factory covers about 2 hectares (5 acres) on the Bien Hoa Highway that used to connect Saigon to the U.S. air base at Bien Hoa and the army base at nearby Long Binh.

The first Huy Hoang garment factory opened in 1989 with 100 employees. Now 3,000 people work in two shifts from 6 A.M. to 10 P.M. six days a week, sewing stylish clothes for export to Eastern Europe, Japan and other foreign markets. They are paid piecework rates and earn about \$55 a month, big money in a country whose per capita income is still less than \$250 a year.

There also are several big foreign-owned businesses in southern Vietnam: Taiwanese, Hong Kong-owned, South Korean, Thai, Australian and more.

The government has welcomed foreign investment, allowed the negotiation of labor contracts that pay Vietnamese as little as \$17 a month and permitted full repatriation of profits.

Southern Vietnam has received a large share of all foreign investment in the country. Its proportion is so large that the authorities in Hanoi have redirected some investors who wanted to go south to sites in the north instead.

A four-day tour of the Mekong Delta south of Ho Chi Minh City revealed a countryside that is also prospering. Rice farmers in the delta have made Vietnam the world's third-largest exporter of rice, after the United States and Thailand.

Use of new techniques introduced by American workers from the Agency for International Development largely disappeared during the first years after North Vietnam won the war in 1975, when farmers were forced into collectives and material incentives to work hard essentially disappeared. But now the collectives have been abandoned and land has been distributed to farmers; though they do not have legal ownership, the land is technically for their use and the right to "use" a piece of farmland can be sold or inherited.

China Frees Second Top Tiananmen Protester

By Patrick E. Tyler

New York Times Service

BEIJING — In an important gesture to the Clinton administration, China has released on medical parole the second of two major figures still serving long prison terms for leading the Tiananmen Square uprising of 1989.

A brief dispatch Saturday from the Xinhua press agency said Chen Ziming, 42, "has been released on bail for medical treatment" under an order from "Chinese judicial authorities."

Mr. Chen, a social scientist and publisher, is a veteran of China's democracy movement. He and Wang Jintao were branded as the "black hands" behind the political demonstrations that paralyzed the capital five years ago. Each man received a 15-year prison term in February 1991.

The release came as a surprise to China's dissidents, many of whom have been predicting that with the April 23 release of Mr. Wang, the Chinese leaders would make no more concessions to Washington in order to win renewal of China's "most favored nation" trade status.

The latest decision follows a trickle of actions that appeared timed to influence President Bill Clinton's decision on whether to renew the trade privileges.

On Friday, five religious activists were released from labor camps for "good behavior." Last Thursday, a 54-year-old woman imprisoned for four years for religious activities was released in Fujian Province.

A longtime associate of Mr. Chen said the series of releases demonstrated the determination of the Chinese leadership to avoid a trade confrontation with the Clinton administration.

"Even if releasing Wang Jintao and Chen Ziming involves a great risk for the Chinese government, today's action shows that the Chinese government is willing to take this risk in order to win renewal of its low tariff privileges in the U.S. market, the associate said.

In fact, he added, the risk of losing these trade privileges on \$30 billion in exports to the United States is greater than the risk of releasing two ardent democracy campaigners.

"China's politics and economy cannot bear this loss," said the associate.

When Mr. Wang was released, he was put on a plane to New York, where he is receiving treatment for hepatitis.

Mitchell Asks Sanctions

The Senate Democratic leader, George J. Mitchell of Maine, said Sunday that he favored punishing China with trade sanctions unless it made further human-rights progress in the next two weeks. Reuters reported from Washington.

"As of now, I don't think that the terms of the executive order have been met, and therefore the extension of the MFN status should be conditioned with some sanctions," he said on the NBC News television program "Face the Nation."

Mr. Mitchell said he had already begun drafting legislation that would impose sanctions.

10 Are Killed in Thai Crash
The Associated Press

BANGKOK — A truck collided with a van in northeastern Thailand, killing nine teachers from a secondary school, the police said Sunday. The van's driver was also killed in the crash on Saturday outside the capital of Amnat Charoen Province.

WORLD BRIEFS

Lebanese Government Back at Work

BEIRUT (Reuters) — Prime Minister Rafik Hariri has indicated that he is ending the weeklong work stoppage that plunged Lebanon into its worst political crisis in nearly two years. Mr. Hariri's office announced last Saturday he was calling a cabinet meeting for Monday, the first since he abruptly stopped work on May 8 after President Elias Hrawi and the parliament speaker, Nabih Berri, blocked cabinet changes he proposed.

The dispute paralyzed the government throughout the week and caused a five-day run on the Lebanese pound. Mr. Hariri's office announced the cabinet meeting immediately after he returned from an unexpected round of talks in Damascus with the Syrian president, Hafez Assad.

Ukraine Accepts Global Missile Pact

WASHINGTON (UPI) — A senior Ukrainian official has pledged that his country will abide by a global treaty meant to limit the proliferation of ballistic and cruise missiles, easing American fears that the country might sell off some of the Soviet missile-related technology it inherited.

The Ukrainian pledge to adhere to provisions of the so-called Missile Technology Control Regime was contained in a memorandum signed here by Deputy Prime Minister Volodymyr Shymonov and Vice President Al Gera. Ukraine is estimated to hold roughly 40 percent of the former Soviet aerospace industry.

The 1987 control regime is meant to restrict international sales of missiles, components or related technologies that would enable a country to hurt warheads more than 185 miles. Twenty-five nations are officially members of the regime, while others, like Russia, have pledged to adhere to its guidelines.

New Drive on European Security

BONN (AP) — The German and Dutch governments announced an initiative on Sunday to strengthen the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, a largely toothless 32-nation forum.

The proposal, to be presented Tuesday in Vienna by Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel and Foreign Minister Pieter Kooijmans of the Netherlands, would allow the conference to request UN Security Council action and enforce Security Council decisions in member nations without those nations' consent. At present, all conference resolutions must be unanimous.

The proposal would also expand activities in mediating conflicts in the former Soviet republics and in establishing arms control rules for its member states, said a statement from the Foreign Ministry.

Egypt Holds 98 in Sweep on Militants

CAIRO (AFP) — The Interior Ministry announced the arrest of nearly 100 suspected Islamic militants in a sweep against fundamentalists who have been leading a two-year campaign to topple the government.

It said 98 people had been arrested following information received after a police raid on the home of Talaat Yassin Hammam, the head of Islamic Group's armed wing, who was shot and killed in the incident. Meanwhile, the bar association called a strike to protest the death last month of a lawyer, Abdel Hareth Madani, who was being detained on allegations that he had links with Islamic Group. The association said Mr. Madani had been tortured to death. On Saturday, the Interior Ministry said he died from an asthma attack before being questioned. Last week, the prosecutor's office said autopsies showed he was tortured to death.

TRAVEL UPDATE

French Airline to Strike on Tuesday

PARIS (AFP) — The French domestic airline Air Inter said Sunday that it was canceling all flights Tuesday except those to Corsica due to a strike by employees. The company said it would schedule extra flights Monday and Wednesday to make up for the cancellations.

The unions called the strike to protest European Union regulations requiring France to open its lucrative routes from Orly airport to Marseille and Toulouse to other companies.

Vietnam is planning to spend \$1.8 billion to upgrade the airport of Ho Chi Minh City, formerly Saigon, into one of the largest in the region, making it capable of handling 50 million passengers a year, the Vietnam Investment Review said Sunday.

South Korea's campaign to lure 4 million tourists is off to a slower-than-expected start. Figures from the Transport Ministry show the tourism deficit is rising, not falling. A recent ministry report showed that 825,000 foreigners, an increase of 20.1 percent from the comparable period last year, arrived in South Korea during the first three months. But 735,000 South Koreans went abroad, up 33.8 percent from last year, resulting in an increase in the three-month tourist deficit to \$315 million from \$196 million last year.

Lenin's apartment in the Kremlin has closed for temporary repairs, and his possessions were removed from it, and from Moscow for the foreseeable future, the Itar-Tass news agency said. It said the four-room apartment, which has been a museum since Lenin's death, was shut by order of Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin. Kremlin sources said the museum was not likely to reopen.

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Colombia, Dominican Republic, Israel, Venezuela.

TUESDAY: Norway.

WEDNESDAY: Haiti, Turkmenistan, Uruguay.

THURSDAY: Turkey.

FRIDAY: Cameroon, Korea.

SATURDAY: Chile, France, Monaco, Singapore, Sri Lanka.

Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

U.K. and France Reach Accord in Dispute Over Orly Access

Compiled by Our Staff From Agencies

PARIS — France and Britain settled on Sunday a potentially bruising dispute over access to British airlines to Paris's Orly airport.

Transport Minister Bernard Bos-

son said the accord was a victory for French-British friendship and that Orly would be open to British airlines by the end of June at the latest. The agreement came a day before Britain had threatened to test the French refusal of a European Commission order to open Orly to British-owned airlines.

A spokesman for the French Transportation Ministry said London had agreed to ensure that Brit-

ish Airways, its subsidiary TAT, and Air UK, would cancel plans to fly into Orly south of Paris, Monday in defiance of a landing ban by French authorities.

A joint statement said that on the French side, outstanding "safety, environmental and congestion problems" would be resolved openly and in line with existing European Union regulations.

Problems faced by French carri-

ers in gaining landing slots at British airports, particularly Heathrow, would be examined with the same openness, in the context of EU rules, the statement added.

The British Embassy said the accord was reached during intensive telephone negotiations Saturday and Sunday between Mr. Bosson and his British counterpart, John Macgregor.

France said Wednesday it would not comply with the European Commission ruling and that flights by the profitable and private British Airways, its French subsidiary TAT, and Air UK, between London and Orly would be illegal.

To justify its refusal to follow EU orders, Paris had said that the European Court of Justice must first rule on France's appeal of the

ruling before Orly was opened to British flights.

France said when the controversy broke last week that it needed several weeks to comply with the commission decision. It also wanted reciprocal landing rights for small French airlines at Heathrow.

The joint statement said British authorities would study the issue.

Mr. Bosson said the agreement addressed French preoccupations and would allow settling of technical and security issues at Orly.

He made no mention of fierce opposition from personnel of Air Inter, France's main domestic airline and Orly's main user, which has called a company-wide strike for Tuesday.

Workers of Air Inter, a subsidiary of Air France, fear job losses

because the commission ordered France to allow British firms to compete with Air Inter on French domestic routes within six months.

First affected would be the Paris-London route, one of the most lucrative in the world, with 3.6 million passengers a year.

All Paris-London flights, including Air France's, are now from Roissy-Charles de Gaulle Airport, north of Paris and twice as far from central Paris as Orly.

The opening of the Channel Tunnel is also expected to provide competition. When full passenger service opens in a few months, travelers will be able to go as fast or faster from city center to city center by rail as by air, without hindrance from weather or air traffic congestion.

(Reuters, AFP, AP)

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The Information Revolution: New Strains for Europe, America and Asia

By James Fallows
Special to the Herald Tribune

The writer is Washington editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*. His latest book is "Looking at the Sun: The Rise of the New East Asian Economic and Political System."

At a computer-industry conference in Arizona this spring, a writer named Bruce Sterling described the conflict between "Verne's Law" and "Moore's Law." The first, proposed by Jules Verne decades ago, governs the writing of science fiction. It holds that the futuristic devices in sci-fi stories should be exactly three times as capable as the machines readers use in daily life. This is a big enough difference to be interesting, but not enough to seem bizarre.

Moore's Law, formulated by the American high-tech executive Gordon Moore (a founder of Intel), governs the development of real technology. At the dawn of the semiconductor age, he predicted that the raw computing power available for a certain price would double every 18 months. That is, the computer chip that costs \$100 today is half as fast and powerful as the one that will cost \$100 late next year.

So far Mr. Moore's prediction has borne up amazingly well, and has run right into Verne's Law. Bruce Sterling, himself a sci-fi novelist, said he and his fellow writers were constantly being overtaken by events. By the time their books were written, edited and placed on sale, real-world technology had changed so fast that their whiz-bang creations seemed dull. The "cycle time" of modern inventions outstripped their imaginations.

This complaint was meant as whimsy, but a serious version affects politicians and pundits. For years, they have said that we are on the brink of an "information revolution," and that big social changes lie ahead. While they've been talking, the revolution has happened. We're well over the brink now, and just beginning to realize how profoundly societies have already been strained and changed.

The industrial revolution of the 18th century diminished the importance of sheer physical strength in economic productivity. The information revolution of the late 20th century has reduced the economic importance of time and space.

The effects are clearest in the United States,

where people increasingly take it for granted that they can work, shop or communicate no matter when it is or where they are. New passenger airplanes are equipped not just with telephones but with a data port at each seat, so that travelers can send computer messages as they fly. Parents keep track of children at college by exchanging electronic mail. E-mail has become so mainstream a part of American culture that Newsweek ran a recent cover story on the differences between male and female online styles.

The fastest-growing type of software is for "work groups" or "office networks," which allow people to collaborate on projects even when separated by thousands of miles. Terms like "cyberspace" and "virtual company" were coined in sci-fi novels of a decade ago. They have survived in the American language because they describe real phenomena: systems that bind people together but are not based in any physical place.

Much of this change is to the good. Early this year, when the biggest earthquake in decades toppled sections of the busiest commuter road in the world — the Santa Monica Freeway in Los Angeles — experts foresaw months of catastrophic traffic jams. The congestion was less than expected because surprisingly large numbers of people found they could "telecommute" — staying home and working via fax and computer line.

Early in this century, America's big, grimy cities were the centers of its population growth. For the last decade the most scenic parts of the country — Utah, the Pacific Northwest — have been the fastest growing, as companies and individuals have found they could succeed far from traditional work sites.

Yet as with the original industrial revolution, the information revolution is producing casualties, which differ in number and nature with each society's ability to absorb stress. The information age creates three great economic challenges for societies, which the three great industrial regions — in Europe, North America, and East Asia centered on Japan — are handling in different ways.

The first challenge is simply generating the flow of ideas — for new pharmaceuticals, financial instruments, movies, advanced computer chips and the countless other innovations

that are the fundamental source of wealth in this age. Here North America has its greatest advantage and East Asia its greatest vulnerability, with Europe in between. America's two related strengths in this field are its research-university system and its continued absorption of immigrants. Each allows it, in effect, to draw on a talent pool potentially containing the entire world.

Europe has milder versions of the same strengths — and Japan acutely has the corresponding weaknesses. Its universities are the least impressive part of its educational system, and for reasons of language, tradition and simple overcrowding, it cannot easily suck in and use the talent of the world or even its region. Decades hence China may be able to draw from a trained talent pool larger than what North America draws on now. (English, remember, is only the second most widely spoken language in the world; Mandarin Chinese is the first.) For the moment, this remains North America's edge.

The second challenge is putting new ideas to commercial use. This has been Japan's distinctive strength through the last generation: the YCR, the memory chip, the computer-controlled machine tool and many other products were devised somewhere else but successfully marketed by Japanese firms. Both Europeans and North Americans should expect East Asia as a whole to follow Japan's lead.

Japanese companies have out-marketed Western rivals in part because they have been better financed. Japan's savings rate is four times higher than America's and twice as high as most in Europe. Koreans and Taiwanese save almost as much. Because capital still does not flow perfectly across national borders, these extra assets have allowed many Asian firms to take the long view in building market share worldwide — rather than licensing technology for quick returns as many U.S. companies have done.

Moreover, the Asian companies share a view of technology that has more to do with politics than with straightforward business-school theory. The memory of having been weak during the colonial era lives on, as an active source of humiliation, in Korea, China and Japan. It was because Westerners had better machinery that the Asians were forced to succumb. Applying technology, therefore, has benefits beyond the

immediate profit stream. European governments and industrialists are better able to understand, and therefore match, this strategy than are Americans, who still debate whether it is possible for the free market to produce undesirable results.

The third challenge will be the most distressing for the two Atlantic economies, North America and Europe. It is to absorb and buffer the purely social effects of an ongoing information revolution.

Technology makes places less and less important — but people still live in specific places. In much of the world, they live in settlements or villages whose economic rationale long predates the e-mail age. In nearly all of the world, they live within national borders that define their economic opportunities. Even in today's Europe, the region where national borders matter least, for most people the only job opportunities that count are those within their home country. The information revolution means that your economic fate is less and less closely tied to your neighbors in your village, state or country. Yet they are still your neighbors, and if they are unemployed or unhappy, you inevitably suffer, too.

This is the basic contradiction of the information age. The great industrial regions address it in quite different ways.

Japan's solution is like King Canute's — but more effective. It has tried to will these painful pressures away. Japan educates its people from

top to bottom, so that all are theoretically eligible for modern jobs, and then it applies a trade and economic policy whose paramount goal is to keep such jobs in Japan. The policy has worked as intended — despite Japan's financial crash, its unemployment rate is only 2.6 percent — yet it has rested on an overall social contract of high prices and suppressed living standards that Europe and North America could probably not accept.

America is well able to handle part of this social challenge: that of reshaping itself as economic and technical fundamentals change. Even while fretting over its homeless problems, its bad schools, its guns, the country believes in its own resiliency. The fundamental American self-image is of moving to a different town, starting over, changing your luck. Even though most people do not actually move to California or the next frontier, they believe they could.

At the same time, the information revolution imperils two of the strands that hold America together. One is the national belief in more-or-less fair competition. Even if you have lost out in the race of life, your children might theoretically win. The other binding strand is the democracy of daily life — citizens rubbing shoulders in the schools, on street corners, until a generation ago in the military. The information era weakens each of these strands. By increasing the economic value of education, it makes the rags-to-riches dream less believable. And by making it easier for successful Americans to avoid contact with the country's losers — the smart ones, after all, can now live and work

wherever they want — it can replace America's invigorating "middle-class self-image" with a doomed, Latin American sense of caste.

Europe may have a harder time than North America rolling with the general push of technical change. European societies have not defined themselves, as America has, by their lightning-fast malleability to the trends of each new age. Something in the American spirit glows when old mining or milling towns shut down. The market has spoken. Even after Margaret Thatcher, that mentality is rare in Europe.

Yet Europe's task, as it responds to the information revolution, seems awfully clear-cut, at least from the American point of view. It need only decide which parts of its way of life it wants to insulate from the market's judgment. Many of the traits that make Europe European are precisely those that are not "market rational." Continent-wide uniformity, on the North American scale, is clearly more efficient than a patchwork of languages, currencies, customs, quirky small pastures and glens. Yet exactly those quirks are what make Europe something more than just a "market." America committed itself long ago to embracing whatever the market and the technologies bring. For us there's no turning back. Europe has had a more selective view about which parts of its life it will put up for bids.

From this side of the Atlantic, we will not hear about Europe's cautious and selective entry to the information age. In our seeking you will hear a wistful note.

Fifty Years After D-Day

These are the sixth and seventh articles in a series on the future of the American-European relationship. Subsequent articles will appear weekly until June 6.



PIPING IN REMEMBRANCE — Bill Millin, 71, who participated in the Normandy invasion, leading a D-Day commemoration this weekend at the Eisenhower Memorial Chapel at Fort Riley in Abilene, Kansas. He is flanked by U.S. Army and Navy representatives.

Asia May Offer a New Model of Politics

By Jean-Marie Guéhenno
Special to the Herald Tribune

The writer has been a French banker and civil servant and is the author of "La Fin de la Démocratie," recently published by Flammarion.

Even as it is celebrated 50 years after D-Day, the concept of "the West" has become a notion likely to be misleading in the future. Historically, this city on a hill has meant a democratic, non-Asiatic civilization — a vision abused by Hitler and Stalin and used by men from the German historian Oswald Spengler to the Soviet dissident Andrei Sakharov. Today, it designates an area reaching from Vancouver to Tokyo via Europe that would perhaps be more accurately described by another catchword: "the North."

In today's world, both catchphrases are oversimplifications that owe their appeal to their suggestive power that there is a single, defining difference that binds a cozy world together. The beauty of it — and the trouble with it — is that this cozy club rests on an implicit assumption that democracy, freedom and prosperity are three facets of the same vision.

During the black-and-white decades of the Cold War, the Soviet Union afforded no democracy, no freedom and no prosperity. The West was in the comfortable position of pursuing strategic goals that neatly fit our ethical concerns and economic interests.

It was a focused world, largely because it was an Atlantic world.

Europe was no longer the main source of global power, but no one doubted that Europe's fate would decide the future of the entire world. The building blocks of the world order were nation-states — an idea reinforced during the postwar years by the decolonized nations' insistence on maintaining their colonial borders.

It was an article of faith that the destiny of Europe would be shaped by political leaders at the end of the Cold War in the same way that Roosevelt and Stalin, Churchill and de Gaulle did in World War II.

Now a new model of power has emerged with the revolutionary impact of information technology. In an era of data bases, it is more important to know how to research a subject than to master a hierarchy of knowledge. Institutional position and authority are giving way to networking as the source of power.

In our mind's eye, we still see the famous photographs of the conferences that ended World War II: A handful of great leaders are deciding the planet's future. Even in the early 1980s, the Group of Seven was invented on the assumption that a messy world can best be sorted out from the top by face-to-face meetings of leaders who can circumvent the bureaucracy and hold back any awkward market ideas.

Today, the leaders' decisions at a G-7 summit are less important than the message created and diffused by thousands of reporters covering the event. So, G-7 meetings are dominated by a new priority: shaping the message.

Political leaders must wage a daily battle for attention — not just against their electoral rivals but also against new competitors for media time from business and every other branch of Western society.

Governments have lost their monopoly over relations between nations. So, "leadership" has little to do with the practice of a Churchill, de Gaulle or Roosevelt.

In some respects, these changes should make it easier to consolidate a trans-Atlantic relationship now than it was after World War II. Relations have broadened so much that an American and a European of 1994 have much more in common than did their fathers of 1944.

This is reflected in complaints that European culture is being "Americanized," that American events have become the only common ground of Europe. Euro Disney is as much a meeting place for Europeans as Arte TV, the Franco-German channel that strives to nurture the European root of events.

In reality, however, it is no longer the old

Are Asians better placed to become adept players in the game of relational power, which requires extreme decentralization and flexibility?

Atlantic community that provides this common ground. The changes that have thickened trans-Atlantic ties transcend all borders, not just the Western ones, so this emerging community has no real political dimensions. Instead of creating a new political entity, the changes wrought by a world of hypercommunication potentially undermine existing traditions' sense of identity.

The same changes that broadened trans-Atlantic relations have brought into being a new web of connections extending throughout the world, defying the old geographical terms and overwhelming governments' ability to manage even the politics of their relations.

With the machinery to challenge any single repository of knowledge and authority, new power centers proliferate. Washington complains that there is no single interlocutor across the Atlantic, not even the European Union. Europeans complain that the American president cannot always commit his country. Congress has become, increasingly, an independent player and on some issues ranging from tax policy to environmental regulations, the states themselves have their own policies that are starting to contradict those of the White House.

This trend will gather momentum as nongovernmental actors — credit-rating agencies, stock exchanges, professional organizations — set standards in place of more traditional authorities.

Of course, there is a case for arguing that so many actors will tend to cancel each other out. Therefore, complexity makes it less likely that any single decision can create a fundamental change. This suggests for stability — conceivably, even a sense of direction.

But events are rapidly overtaking the traditional alignments that have shaped domestic political life in our countries. New, unpredictable alignments may develop — in some cases transcending national borders, in other cases distancing a region or ethnic group from centralized control.

Just as the first information revolution benefited the 20th-century totalitarians, the new

information revolution puts similar power into the hands of anyone who has the financial means to reach out to a potential audience. The single-interest groups that will emerge will not necessarily coincide with the existing political flowcharts.

This does not mean that citizens no longer identify passionately with their country or that nations have ceased to be the building blocks for a strong trans-Atlantic relationship.

The problem is that, in emotional terms, the countries remain strong poles of attraction, while power, in functional terms, is shifting to a European entity.

It is easy to see the potential danger. Americans' real attachments are to individual European countries — often the one from which their ancestors came — so it is easier to have a special U.S. relationship with a country such as Britain, France, Germany than to have a U.S.-Europe special tie.

In Europe, too, if nation-states provide identity but lose their functional power, the result will be self-doubt that is most easily vanquished with narrow-minded nationalism. If a functional Europe takes shape before it can command the deepest emotion of Europeans, the political momentum of European integration and trans-Atlantic renewal will be lost.

These new threats to existing political institutions raise an urgent question: What can and should bind Europeans and Americans as the cornerstone of "the West"?

Europeans and Americans have believed that our common values were true and beneficial not only for the West but for the whole world. It was the condition for Western success because the West, unlike non-European civilizations, needs to believe in its own universality. That is the source of Western self-confidence, perhaps even more so for Americans than for Europeans, who have long been suspected of a cynical capacity for cutting their values to meet their purposes.

Today, this self-confidence is threatened. Does the West have a mission and the means to carry it out? This new self-doubt has deeper roots than economic recession or even the growing difficulties of governance.

The rise of Asia puts in question the centrality of the Western experience — and the cozy story of democracy, freedom and prosperity. China gives us daily proof that economic success can be achieved without democracy. (Its size is a mind-boggling challenge to the idea of Western-style democracy.)

In prosperous Asian nations, the cry for freedom is heard more often. In Hong Kong, it is actually separated from the idea of democracy. Even in Japan, whose political institutions were borrowed from the West, there is a growing challenge to the assumption that democracy, freedom and human rights should have the same meaning throughout the world. Singapore's Lee Kuan Yew has openly asserted the idea that there is a special Asian way.

The challenge does not arise from a continent's success in increasing its share of world production and trade. That is the way of the world: The United States grew from a colony to a superpower, thus eroding the European countries' share of the world economy but also blazing a path to growth for all.

What is new in the Asian challenge is that it may reflect more: It might reflect a radically

different — and better — approach to political institutions. Perhaps the Asian way is more in tune with the new world economy.

Asians assign a secondary role to political institutions, which have been the highest concern in the West. Instead, Asian traditional inherited values are often rooted in strong family ties. Are they better placed to become adept players in the game of relational power, which requires extreme decentralization and flexibility?

Such questions hint at a dilemma. Westerners want to be prosperous, but they also want to be free — in the traditional sense of freedom guaranteed by democratic institutions. But what if the new sources of wealth render traditional Western political institutions irrelevant?

That is the Asian challenge to the trans-Atlantic relationship. Not simply bringing a third player into a bilateral relationship, Asia's emergence challenges the West to redefine its assumption that political dignity and personal wealth go together, necessarily.

There is a tempting shorthand response: to see the Asian challenge as a new defining mo-

ment for "the West" — this time, in opposition to Asia. In academic terms, this is safely described as a "clash of civilizations."

But it would be a dangerous illusion to redefine the West by artificially opposing it to other "civilizations."

The West was able to use the Soviet bloc as its sparring partner because it was a mirror image, another version of the old European claim to universality.

The new challenges are different and beg for a more substantive answer. If it wants to carry on shaping the world, the West must dig deeper, go beyond its heritage of political institutions.

For two centuries, the West has focused its best energies on the challenge of institutionalizing power. Victory in the Cold War seemed to crown this crusade, validating liberal democracy as the supreme form of political organization. But final victory, at the same time, reduced those political values — to which men once dedicated their lives — to something that now borders on becoming purely functional arrangements.

Rather than narrowly identifying the West with its political institutions, which will face radical challenges, the West will have to find new vitality and self-confidence from a much older, deeper source: a belief, both philosophical and religious, that freedom is not just a by-product of institutions but an attribute of the human nature and that there is a truth to be found.

Fifty years after D-Day, that message seems more relevant than ever. It continues to fuel innovation and scientific discovery. It should endow Western peoples with the self-confidence to participate in the redefinition of the human community, a process that has already begun in Asia.

There are important pitfalls to avoid: mimicking Asians (30 years ago, it was fashionable in Europe to mimic the United States), ignoring Asia's strengths, sticking to our 200-year-old conviction that Western institutions hold the key to everything. Instead, we must strive to stay engaged on a global basis on the basis of our beliefs. Without that ambition, the essence of the trans-Atlantic link will perish.

U.S. Reportedly Aided Yeltsin in Coup

By Walter Pincus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — At the time of the August 1991 attempted coup against the Soviet president, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Bush administration gave intelligence support to Boris N. Yeltsin that helped him emerge as a hero from the event, according to an article in *The Atlantic Monthly*.

American officials in Moscow, with access to U.S. intercepts of Soviet defense communications, were ordered by the Bush administration to tell Mr. Yeltsin, the Russian president, that Soviet military units were not responding to calls by the coup leaders, according to the article by Seymour Hersh.

In addition, Mr. Hersh wrote, an American communications specialist was sent to Mr. Yeltsin's headquarters and was assigned to help Mr. Yeltsin and his followers make their own secure telephone calls to military commanders. Mr. Yeltsin urged the commanders not to join in the coup, Mr. Hersh wrote.

Mr. Hersh wrote that Congress was not informed of the intelligence support given Mr. Yeltsin, despite newly signed legislation that required the president to do so. Although previously published reports have documented how President George Bush in June 1991 warned Mr. Gorbachev that a coup was being planned against him, the Hersh article is the first indication that intelligence support was given to Mr. Yeltsin during the event.

Michael R. Beschloss, a historian whose recent book on Bush-Gorbachev relations, "At the Highest Levels," was co-written by Strobe

Talbot, now the deputy secretary of state, said that he knew of the earlier coup warnings from Mr. Bush, but not the later channeling of intelligence data.

Mr. Beschloss said that he would not be surprised if Mr. Bush ordered help given to Mr. Yeltsin in Moscow because Mr. Gorbachev, whom Mr. Bush supported, was isolated at his vacation home in the Crimea. Helping Mr. Yeltsin, Mr. Beschloss said, "fit into the Bush administration pattern we wrote about."

In his book, Mr. Beschloss reported that on the first day of the

August coup, the Central Intelligence Agency's top Soviet expert had reviewed U.S. spy satellite material and communications intercepts and found there was no major movement of Soviet troops or tanks around the country, nor any attempt to round up political opponents.

Mr. Beschloss also wrote that on the first day of the coup, Mr. Bush talked by telephone to the top American diplomat in Moscow, who had just met with Mr. Yeltsin. The diplomat reported on the mood of Mr. Yeltsin, who had just

denounced the coup and called its leaders traitors.

Concern Over Arsenal

The *Atlantic Monthly* article also said that Russia's organized crime gangs were attempting to gain control of the country's stock of 15,000 tactical nuclear warheads, Agency France-Press reported.

Citing government sources, Mr. Hersh wrote that security problems surrounding the stockpiles were now causing the Clinton administration "a lot of legitimate and deep concern."

Senate Vote Is Last Hurdle for Berlusconi

Reuters

ROME — Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi faces a crucial week as Italy's Senate opens a debate on Monday on a key confidence vote for his new government — the final hurdle in his lightning rise to power.

The two-day debate, which is to begin after Mr. Berlusconi presents his government's plans to the senators, will culminate on Wednesday with the vote.

Mr. Berlusconi, who was sworn in last week at the head of a government that includes the extreme right for the first time in 50 years, must secure an absolute majority of votes in the 326-member upper house where his coalition does not have a majority.

The Freedom Alliance, which groups Mr. Berlusconi's Forza Italia Party, the federalist Northern League and the neofascist National

Alliance controls only 155 of the elected Senate seats.

The Senate speaker, Carlo Scognamiglio, a member of Forza Italia, is not able to cast his ballot, so Mr. Berlusconi would need nine more senators to clinch the vote if all the members are present.

Francesco Cossiga, a former Italian president, and Giovanni Agnelli, the Fiat chairman, who are both life senators, have said they will support Mr. Berlusconi.

Opposition parties, especially the Democratic Party of the Left and the Popular Party, have said they will vote against.

But Rosa Russo Iervolino, president of the Popular Party, has said that members of her party, the former Christian Democrats, might abstain, thereby reducing the Senate majority and the number of votes that Mr. Berlusconi would need for approval.

Irish Leader Briefs Clinton on Ulster

Reuters

INDIANAPOLIS — President Bill Clinton met Prime Minister Albert Reynolds of Ireland during a visit to Indianapolis and got an update on British-Irish efforts to end the sectarian strife in Northern Ireland.

Mr. Reynolds, in Indiana, to receive an honorary degree from Notre Dame University on Sunday, met privately with Mr. Clinton at a ground-breaking ceremony for a memorial to Robert F. Kennedy and Martin Luther King.

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"A watch is just a watch, so long as it tells the time." It's the kind of statement that makes us all the more determined to safeguard one of life's irreplaceable pleasures — the multi-dimensional time of complicated watches.

For more than 150 years we have been making timepieces for men and women who see beyond ordinary time. Einstein owned a watch made by us *fig. 1*, so did Tchaikovsky, Wagner, Marie Curie and Charlotte Brontë. Each of them — whether scientist, musician or writer — had the rare gift of being able to exploit time as a creative element in their work.

Today we are still recognized as the only watchmakers whose timepieces adequately convey a sense of outstanding personal achievement. We can rise to your greatest occasion with a total of 33 horological complications — far beyond the capabilities of any other watchmaker. Our Calibre 89, the most complicated portable timepiece ever built *fig. 2*, expresses the full scope of time: astronomical time — from a star chart geared to the apparent movement of the heavens, to the times of sunrise and sunset; seasonal time, sidereal time and the equation of time *fig. 3*; long time in the 400-year cycle of the Gregorian calendar; short time with a split-seconds chronograph; the sound of time in a Grand Strike, chiming the hours and quarters, in passing, on a Westminster carillon; spiritual time in the date of Easter; and time that escapes gravity in the tourbillon escapement.

If you find the Calibre 89 a little inconvenient for everyday use, our watchmakers have brought together

the more essential complications in a number of wristwatches. You can be assured that each represents the finest watchmaking in the world.

You may find your most treasured possession in the handsome tonneau-shaped, perpetual-calendar watch *fig. 4*. The unique combination of a fly-back date-hand showing the progression of the month, and a minute-repeater, is a refinement that took us about four years to develop.

You will appreciate that there are no half measures in complicated watchmaking. We are building precision timekeeping instruments that you will expect to perform faithfully for a century or more. In our self-winding, perpetual-calendar wristwatches *fig. 5*, our own design and superlative craftsmanship ensure that the calendar mechanism absorbs an infinitesimal amount of power as it smoothly changes the day, date and month, records the quarters of the day and the leap-year cycle. The moon-phase in our perpetual calendars is extremely precise, taking 122 years and 45 days to accumulate the hardly discernible variation of a single day.

Our perpetual-calendar and chronograph combination *fig. 6* finds particular favour among collectors who enjoy the finer points of mechanical watchmaking. Through the sapphire-crystal caseback, you can admire the exquisite hand-finish

of our movements and bring into play the precisely coordinated actions of the column-wheel, levers and gears *fig. 7*.

Impeccable workmanship is taken for granted by those who wear our watches. But if you choose one of the half-dozen or so slim, self-winding, perpetual-calendar repeaters *fig. 8* that we complete each year, you can expect much more. We have encapsulated in our most sophisticated wristwatch the ancient and authentic sound of time. Celebrate a moment — any moment — by making the mechanism ring the hours, quarters and minutes with the pure, clear resonance that only we have been able to achieve in a minute-repeater.

Those who consider a watch is just a watch, so long as it tells the time, will be gratified to learn that in this elegant wristwatch *fig. 9*, time is told both by a minute-repeater and by an observatory-rated chronometer. In it moves the most ingenious compensation device known to horological engineering. The rotating tourbillon cage literally absolves the watch's regulator from the laws of gravity — removing one of the last obstacles to the final frontier of mechanical precision.

But if you seek that extra dimension to time, to mark your achievement, to inspire your creativity or simply to enjoy sublime watchmaking, you will almost certainly wear one of our timepieces one day. You will then come to recognize the touch of the world's finest watchmakers *fig. 10*, and know that the name on the dial can only be Patek Philippe.

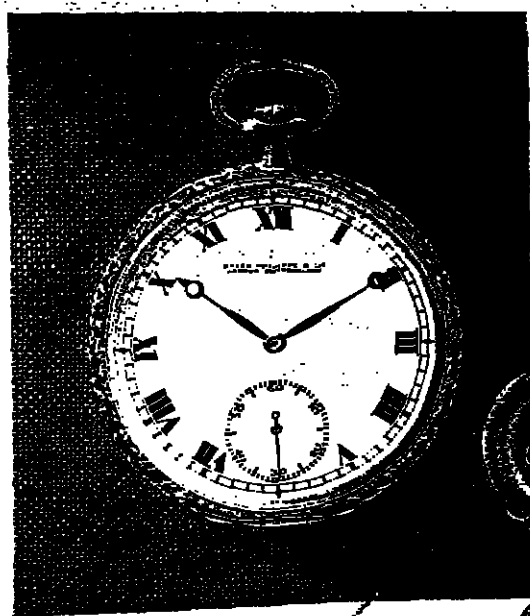


fig. 1: Einstein's daily inspiration.

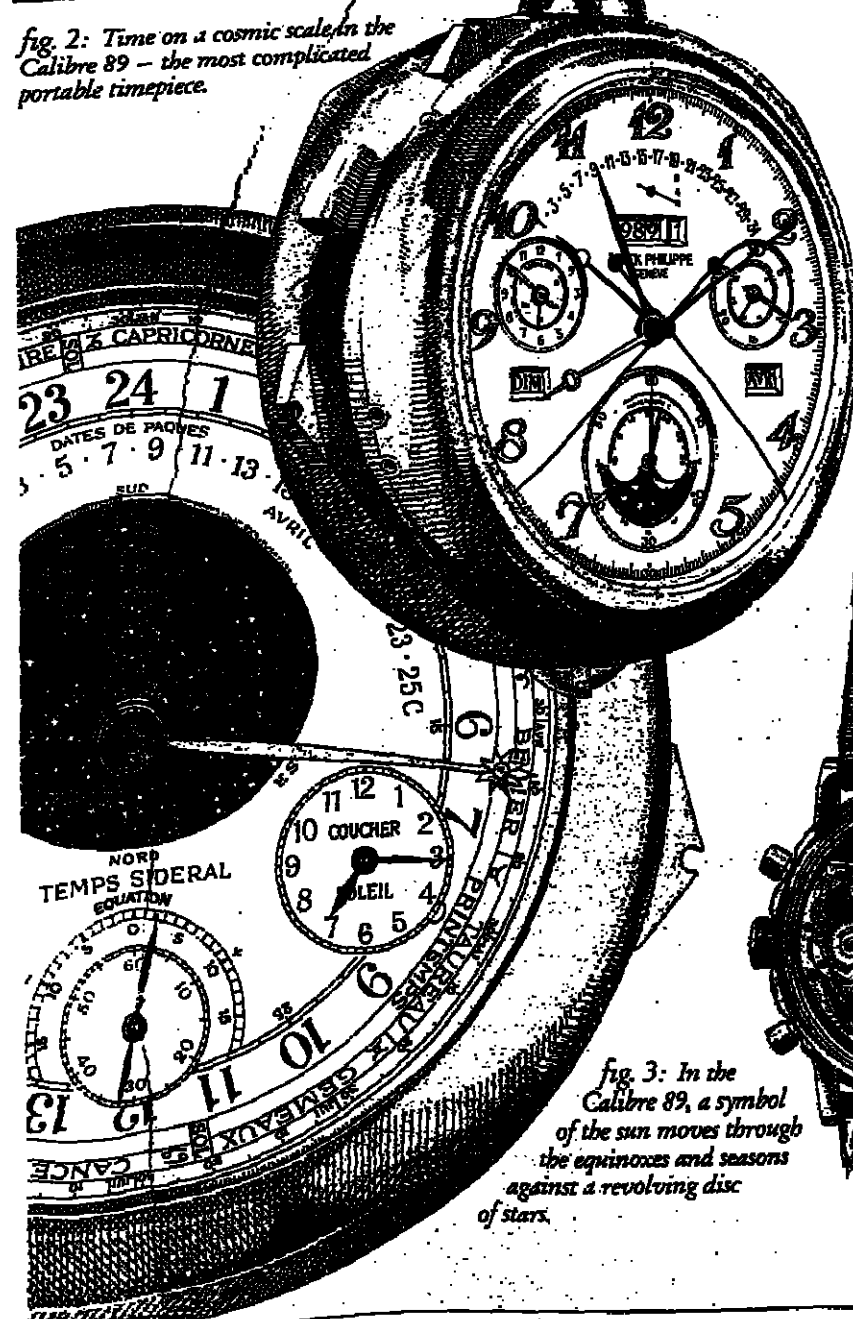


fig. 2: Time on a cosmic scale. In the Calibre 89 — the most complicated portable timepiece.

fig. 4: Ref. 5013. Self-winding, minute-repeating wristwatch with perpetual calendar, moon-phase and a retrograde date-hand, which flies back to the beginning of the month after reaching the 28th, 29th, 30th or 31st day. In Patek Philippe wristwatches, the buckle and the hidden pins that secure the strap are of gold.

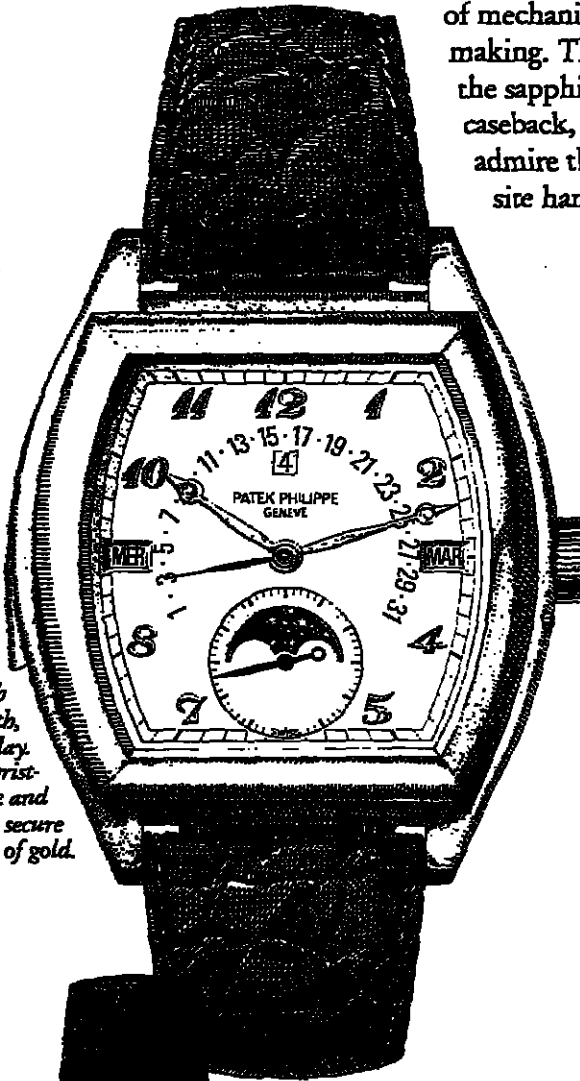


fig. 5: Ref. 3940. The finish on the case and the bracelet reflects the perfect functioning of Patek Philippe's ultra-thin (3.75 mm), self-winding, perpetual-calendar wristwatch with moonphase.



fig. 6: Ref. 3970. The perpetual-calendar chronograph...

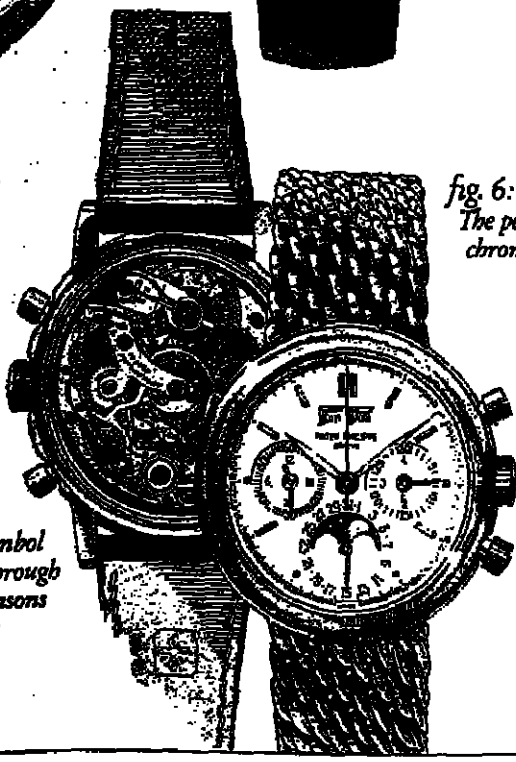


fig. 7: ...displaying the poetry of traditional hand-finishing.

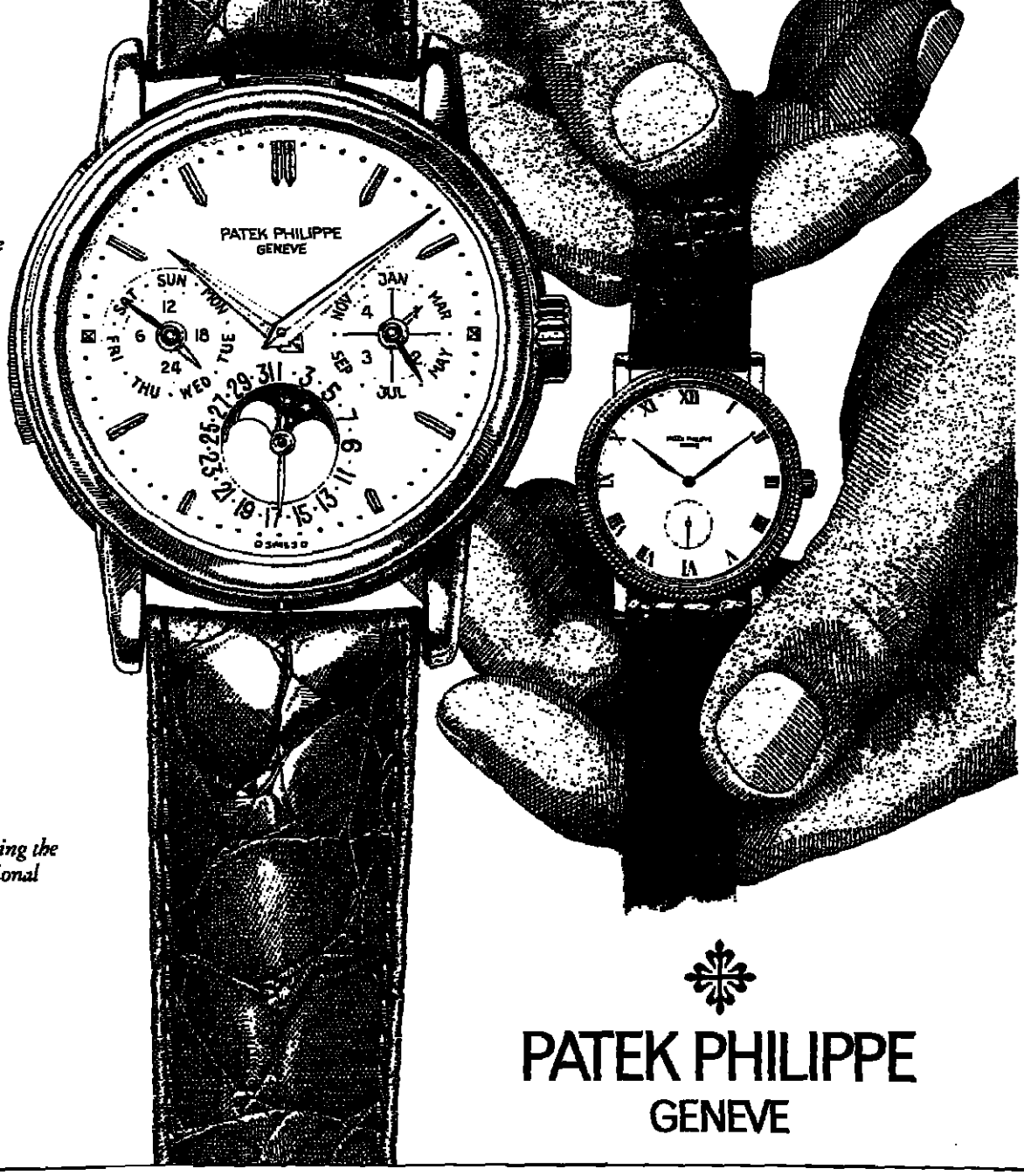


fig. 8: Ref. 3974. The confidence of a smoothly functioning perpetual calendar, and the pleasure of hearing the time, combined in one of Patek Philippe's most sophisticated wristwatches.



fig. 9: Ref. 3939. A minute-repeater which is also a rated chronometer. A tourbillon device cancels out the effects of gravity.

fig. 10: Ref. 3919. The gentleman's classic wristwatch. One of the many introductions to Patek Philippe's dimensions of time.

PATEK PHILIPPE
GENEVE

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South Shows Signs Of Weakening in Yemen Civil War

By Chris Hedges

New York Times Service
MARQUA, Yemen — As the civil war in Yemen, which pits northern forces under President Ali Abdullah Saleh against a southern army commanded by his former vice president, Ali Salem Baid, rages in its second week, there are signs that the South is faltering under a sustained push by the larger northern army.

The North has mounted a three-pronged assault to capture the southern stronghold of Aden. Battles are under way in an area about 60 miles north of the city. Aden, its airport pounded into disuse by northern planes, is cut off to all but a few intrepid ships.

Northern leaders say they are preparing for a final onslaught against the port city, that is the headquarters of the southern Yemen Socialist Party and their Soviet-trained army.

"Aden will fall within a week, or it will never fall," said one of the few Western diplomats who has remained, "but if it does fall there will be a massacre here. It appears the North is slowly gaining." Senior southern government officials, despite official pronouncements of victories, are increasingly gloomy.

"For every kilometer the North advances there are thousands of dead and wounded," one minister said. "The cost of this advance is heavy, and even if the North takes Aden it will not impose unity by force. The South will keep fighting."

The South, with one-fifth of Yemen's 13 million people, has called for a general mobilization, sending streams of cars, trucks and taxis to the front with volunteers dressed in the traditional Yemeni skirt, the *thobe*, and old assault rifles.

The superiority of the southern air force, and tenacity of the 20,000 troops, have so far kept the northern army of 40,000 soldiers at bay. The North has rejected southern attempts to arrange a cease-fire and open a dialogue.

The rebellious clique in the Yemen Socialist Party's leadership bears responsibility for the flaring up of the military situation," Abdulaziz Abdulhadi, a northern Presidential Council member, told a team of media-

tors from the Arab League. San'a radio said. Foreigners were evacuated last week from the city on French warships.

Only the Russian, Cuban and Chinese consulates remain open. The war began on May 4 after months of feuding and skirmishes between forces loyal to President Saleh, a conservative military leader, and those who backed Vice President Baid, who ruled a Marxist South Yemen before the two countries merged in 1990.

The southern leaders complain of domination by the North. President Saleh, who has vowed to put Mr. Baid on trial, says the southern leadership has mounted a rebellion. Like most civil wars this one has unleashed hatreds and rivalries that may take years to heal.

The port of Aden, once the British bridgehead to colonial India and now Yemen's second largest city and its economic capital. Here, in the old presidential palace, Mr. Baid exhorts southerners in daily broadcasts. With electricity cut, or only available part of the day, there has been a run on portable radios so people can keep up with the news. Adolescent boys as well as grizzled old men are being ferried to the front lines around Aden.

The volunteers have an AK-47 slung from their shoulder and a wad of khat, the leaf that many Yemenis chew to give them energy and blunt hunger, bulging from one of their cheeks. In the afternoon, when Yemenis gather in small groups to chew the leaf, there are usually battlefield lulls.

Neither side appears prepared for war. Communication is poor, leaving commanders wondering where units are and what they are doing. There is often little discipline. Soldiers go home and come back to fight.

But the mood in Aden remains defiant. The steady stream of bombastic communiqués from Aden and San'a, designed to bolster morale rather than impart information, seem to have worked.

"The North will never take the city," said Waleed Zein, 20. "Our army is doing well and the minute they need us we will all go join them."

Rwanda Blood Lust: Not Just Tribal

By Keith B. Richburg

Washington Post Service

BYMUBA, Rwanda — Amable Kaberuka survived because the killers thought he was already dead. They killed his wife and three of his four children in the school building where he and thousands of others in Kigali had sought safety from Rwanda's tribal violence. Then they shot Mr. Kaberuka in the shoulder and left him to bleed to death amid the pile of corpses.

"It was terrible," he said, "it was terrible," describing how he stayed for two days without food or water in a room littered with bodies, including those of his own family. "They said we are the Tutsi. They said we don't speak the same language or belong to the party of the president."

Mr. Kaberuka, 42, and his surviving 6-year-old son were rescued when rebel forces of the Tutsi-led Rwandan Patriotic Front arrived and seized that corner of embattled Kigali, the Rwandan capital. Mr. Kaberuka and thousands of other wounded from the city then made their way to a makeshift hospital in this small rebel-held town in northern Rwanda, where the first thing they discovered was that when the rebels entered Kigali, they saved not only Tutsis but also members of the rival Hutu tribe as well.

"It doesn't matter," Mr. Kaberuka said. "Whoever is in danger, the rebel forces save him. As evidence, he introduced the patient lying on the next cot in the crowded hospital room. Hassan Twizezimana, 22, is a Hutu, but he, too, fell prey to roving militia death squads in his village outside Kigali. His crime was that he was not a member of the ruling political party, and for that the party's interahamwe militia hacked open the back of his head with a garden hoe."

Mr. Twizezimana was left for dead in his home, lying on the floor next to the bodies of his father, his older brother and his brother's wife — all of whom had been hacked to death.

He said that he, too, stayed put for several days and thought he would die, until the rebels arrived and brought him to this haven.

Since Rwanda exploded into violence on April 6 with the downing of President Juvenal Habyarimana's plane, apparently in a rocket attack, the bloodletting has been portrayed largely as conflict between majority Hutus angry over the demise of the Hutu president and Tutsis who were immediately blamed for his death. Indeed, the huge majority of the 200,000 people believed killed have been Tutsis, singled out for extermination by Hutu militia groups backed by Hutu extremists in the army and the government.

But thousands of Hutus have also been victims, massacred by those same death squads out of suspicion that they sympathized with the rebels or simply because they were not card-carrying members of Mr. Habyarimana's party, the National Republican Movement for Democracy and Development. Some Hutus are believed to have been killed because they refused to participate in the mob violence against Tutsis, and some may have been killed simply because they had narrow noses and long necks more characteristic of Tutsis.

Rwandan human rights activists were singled out for slaughter, regardless of their tribe. Rwandan journalists, too, were killed, while Hutu politicians opposed to Mr. Habyarimana's autocratic rule were marked for extermination after the president's death. At least six cabinet ministers, including the prime minister, are believed to have been killed, along with the four top officials of the opposition Social Democratic Party and as many as 10 of 11 senior leaders of the Liberal Party.

Under an April 1992 political agreement, Mr. Habyarimana was forced to bring four main opposition parties into a coalition government, breaking his party's two-decade monopoly on power. When his plane exploded, senior Hutu opposition figures were systematically hunted

down by Presidential Guard units and militia bands.

Many opposition politicians who managed to survive found refuge here in Byumba with the rebels, Marc Rugenera, the Hutu finance minister and a Social Democrat, said he escaped by jumping over a wall and hiding at the home of a neighbor when militiamen came to kill him.

The Rwandan Patriotic Front has often been described as a Tutsi-dominated rebel movement. The front was formed by Tutsi refugees living in Uganda who helped President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda seize power in the 1980s. Then they turned southward and invaded Rwanda in 1990.

But the rebels have always included Hutus among their ruling "commissioners," and officers at guerrilla headquarters in Mulindi insist that they do not ask a new recruit whether he is a Hutu or a Tutsi. Still, front leaders concede that the majority of their members are Tutsis.

But five weeks of blood lust has broadened rebel support across tribal lines. Many Hutus now see the Rwandan Patriotic Front as the only force capable of restoring order and bringing a halt to the massacre.

UN Agrees on Peace Plan

Paul Lewis of The New York Times reported earlier from the United Nations, New York:

Two weeks after the UN secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali, proposed sending troops to stop the slaughter in Rwanda, the Security Council has agreed on a plan to send an all-African force to Rwanda to protect civilians and aid workers.

The Council is expected to approve the plan on Monday after the Clinton administration receives assurances from the United Nations on how it will carry out the plan.

But it still remains unclear whether African countries will be willing to contribute the 5,500 troops required for the operation, with the necessary vehicles and other heavy equipment.



A woman in Rutana, a Rwanda village flooded with 50,000 refugees.

An Angolan City Tries to Live With Deadly Standoff

By John Darnton

New York Times Service

KUITO, Angola — Angola's unending civil war has many shifting front lines, but one of the most fixed and strangest runs smack down the middle of Main Street in this provincial capital.

On one side are the rebel forces of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola loyal to Jonas Savimbi, sometimes only boys of 10 or 12. They are ragged in patchwork uniforms but at least marginally disciplined. Their commander is a baby-faced 35-year-old known as "Terrible" because of his propensity for killing with a knife instead of a gun.

On the other side are the government forces and almost all of the civilians, reduced by death and starvation to about 60,000. They are surrounded by rebels and mines and hemmed into a decimated area of about 2.5 square kilometers (1 square mile) where not a single building stands unscathed.

On good days, the enemy soldiers talk to each other, joke and barter. One day, they even held a bicycle race down a strip of road in no-man's-land.

On bad days, they kill each other.

This usually happens when the government supplies its troops through airdrops. When the green parachutes float down and miss their targets and fall into contested areas, they become tempting spoils of war.

"The problems are all because of the parachutes," said Francisco Massota, the police chief. "People fight to get them. And whenever that happens, UNITA shells the town and the civilians."

The governor, Estevao Cassoma, sat across the room in a large armchair. The two men received visitors in a pink pastel colonial mansion where crystal chandeliers swayed in breezes blowing through a big hole in the wall.

"We can't stay like this much longer," the governor said. "No firewood. No tomatoes. Everything having to cross checkpoints. UNITA must open up the road."

Conditions are desperate. But beginning in October, the UN World Food Program began bringing in emergency aid, and now the almost daily flights keep the population alive, if not safe.

The situation is not comparable to the horrors of a nine-month siege last year by UNITA. During that period, 15,000 died.

Survivors cut down all the trees and chopped up doorjamb and windows for firewood. They ripped up banana trees to devour the roots, ate dogs and cats, leaves and grass.

Residents even organized food runs through enemy lines. Most of them were women. They dashed through at night, searched fields filled with mines for cassava plants and ran back through sniper fire. In the first foray, people say, 150 left but only 90 made it back.

"Life is very hard," said Conceito Bairos, who lives with three other families in three rooms in a blasted-out building off the main street. "I have 11 children: 5 boys and 6 girls."

The father's gone, killed. I have to provide for them all myself."

She pointed to her left leg, swathed in bandages, and the wound from a sniper's bullet when she went on a foraging expedition.

Kuito is the capital of Bie Province, Mr. Savimbi's birthplace, in the central highlands. For years, it produced grain to feed the rest of Angola, but it is clear that the fertile plateau will be dependent on international handouts for a long time to come.

With the rains just ended, the corn should

be high. But it is stunted. Agricultural officials say the problem is that there is no fertilizer or new seeds. And people cannot safely reach the fields to plant or harvest because of sniper fire and mines.

UN workers estimate that there are from 800 to 1,000 amputees here. When Kuito first opened up in October, foreign doctors set up a rudimentary operating room in a bank without walls and sometimes sawed off limbs without anesthesia.

The two groups of soldiers, meanwhile, live cheek by jowl in an eerie state of war-peace.

For Hans Peter Vikoler, a UN relief aide who lives here, it is by now second nature to negotiate with cigarettes and small talk through an array of checkpoints, some only of bracelet-thin strips of chain or strands of tape strung across the road.

But for newcomers it is confusing. So many different patches belong to the different sides. The airport is in the hands of the government. But the only road into town is held by UNITA. Once in town, the territory you are in depends on which side of the street you are on.

More Bloodshed In South Africa After 12 Killed

Reuters

JOHANNESBURG — At least six people, including a soldier, were killed in South African township violence over the weekend, as bloodshed marred the new post-apartheid democracy.

The killings followed the massacre of 12 people on Friday in Tokoz township, east of Johannesburg, which shattered relative peace since last-race elections last month.

A soldier was killed after troops moved into Tokoz on Sunday to follow up reports of unrest between supporters of the African National Congress and its rival, the Inkatha Freedom Party.

Meanwhile, police said five people had been killed since Friday in the volatile KwaZulu-Natal region, the Zulu heartland where 10,000 people have died in a decade of factional fighting.

BOOKS

CHARLOTTE BRONTE: A Passionate Life

By Lyndall Gordon. 418 pages. £17.99. Chatto & Windus.

Reviewed by Katherine Knott

THERE is an annoying double standard in literary biography today. Heterosexual men are revealed for the gods we all know them to be — as witness Philip Larkin's trashing by his onetime friend Andrew Motion. Women and gay men, on the other hand, get their reputations polished and their self-esteem posthumously boosted.

Lyndall Gordon's biography of Charlotte Brontë is a good book, but it would be a better one if it hadn't been touched by the need to underline obvious truths — women's lot in the 19th century left much to be desired — and to rescue Charlotte from any suggestion that she was a weaker and more "lady-like" person than she was, as portrayed by Elizabeth Gaskell, her friend and first biographer.

Nothing wrong with pointing out that Mrs. Gaskell saw things in a way that we no longer see them, or that in those pre-people magazine days, she did not have easy access to Brontë's intimate papers. The fact is, however, that Brontë has since been written, including two biographies, to show Brontë as the feminist heroine that she is.

Gordon wants to go a step further, and underline how very passionate Brontë was. Why this needs to be proved when "Jane Eyre" positively bursts out with sexual longing and headstrong passion is something of a mystery.

Charlotte Brontë was an admirable woman. She was strong in the face of terrible adversity, she was not only a great writer but a champion marketer of her own and her

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Nikolas Becker, a Berlin lawyer, is reading "In Europe's Name: Germany and the Divided Continent" by Timothy Garton Ash in Germany.

"This is a very interesting book, with views from important politicians like Willy Brandt and Egon Bahr about Ostpolitik. There's also an interview with the former East German communist leader Erich Honecker."

(Michael Kallenbach, IHT)

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagrammed deal, played in the New York Winter Regional Championships, Martin Fleisher brought home an "impossible" three no-trump contract by skillful play.

As South, he might well have quit when the bidding reached three hearts, a contract that would have made exactly. However, he gambled with three no-trump, and West led the diamond queen, a card that he eventually regretted playing.

East's vulnerable double of one spade, after an original pass, strongly suggested a singleton, probably in hearts. After winning the first trick in dummy with the diamond queen, South did not fancy his chances. He finessed the club nine successfully and followed with the club king. East held up his ace, an error, and South thought matters over.

He decided that the only heart holding that would justify the double and give the contract a chance was a singleton queen. So that at the fourth trick Fleisher made the remarkable play of a small heart from his hand.

As hoped, East produced the queen, and now had the last chance

for the defense. He led a diamond, and West took three tricks in that suit. But that was the end of the defense: South scored two club tricks, a diamond trick, a spade trick and five heart tricks.

East was left to regret that he had not taken the club ace at some point, and West bemoaned his opening lead. If he had led the diamond jack or ten, East would eventually have had a fourth-round entry and been able to cash his club ace.

And why all the back and forth about whether Charlotte really was "plain," as contemporaries said she was? Why the surprise at Charlotte's giving up her life as an independent artist, to get married? Nichols courted her assiduously, almost madly. Sometimes it works. Reader, she did.

International Herald Tribune

choler father; she wrote to friends and publishers from a haunted house.

In June, 1854, she married her father's curate after a long, complicated courtship. She was happy with Arthur Bell Nicholls, it seems, but she died, probably pregnant, probably of a contagious disease, in March, 1855. Nicholls destroyed many of her letters, and she had probably already hidden or destroyed others.

Gordon is too smart to fall into the trap of writing a feminist treatise, and this is an interesting and highly readable book, even for those who have read previous biographies. Gordon is at her best when pursuing her theme through Charlotte's infatuation, notably with Constantine Heger, her teacher at the Pensionnat Heger in Brussels and her intellectual mentor; and George Smith, her publisher.

Gordon is reaching, however, when she makes the suffering of Charlotte Brontë, Mary Wollstonecraft, Virginia Woolf and Sylvia Plath (women who probably would not have had much to say to one another) all a continuum.

And why all the back and forth about whether Charlotte really was "plain," as contemporaries said she was? Why the surprise at Charlotte's giving up her life as an independent artist, to get married? Nichols courted her assiduously, almost madly. Sometimes it works. Reader, she did.

International Herald Tribune

North (D)
A Q 8 4
K 7 3
J 10 6 2
WEST
10 8 5
10 8 7 2
A J 10 2
K 4
EAST
K 10 3
Q
9 8 5 3
A J 5 3
SOUTH
7 2
A K J 6 5 4
K 7 6
K 9

East and West were vulnerable.
The bidding:
North: 1♠, 2♠, 3♠, 4♠, 5♠, 6♠, 7♠, 8♠, 9♠, 10♠, 11♠, 12♠, 13♠, 14♠, 15♠, 16♠, 17♠, 18♠, 19♠, 20♠, 21♠, 22♠, 23♠, 24♠, 25♠, 26♠, 27♠, 28♠, 29♠, 30♠, 31♠, 32♠, 33♠, 34♠, 35♠, 36♠, 37♠, 38♠, 39♠, 40♠, 41♠, 42♠, 43♠, 44♠, 45♠, 46♠, 47♠, 48♠, 49♠, 50♠, 51♠, 52♠, 53♠, 54♠, 55♠, 56♠, 57♠, 58♠, 59♠, 60♠, 61♠, 62♠, 63♠, 64♠, 65♠, 66♠, 67♠, 68♠, 69♠, 70♠, 71♠, 72♠, 73♠, 74♠, 75♠, 76♠, 77♠, 78♠, 79♠, 80♠, 81♠, 82♠, 83♠, 84♠, 85♠, 86♠, 87♠, 88♠, 89♠, 90♠, 91♠, 92♠, 93♠, 94♠, 95♠, 96♠, 97♠, 98♠, 99♠, 100♠, 101♠, 102♠, 103♠, 104♠, 105♠, 106♠, 107♠, 108♠, 109♠, 110♠, 111♠, 112♠, 113♠, 114♠, 115♠, 116♠, 117♠, 118♠, 119♠, 120♠, 121♠, 122♠, 123♠, 124♠, 125♠, 126♠, 127♠, 128♠, 129♠, 130♠, 131♠, 132♠, 133♠, 134♠, 135♠, 136♠, 137♠, 138♠, 139♠, 140♠, 141♠, 142♠, 143♠, 144♠, 145♠, 146♠, 147♠, 148♠, 149♠, 150♠, 151♠, 152♠, 153♠, 154♠, 155♠, 156♠, 157♠, 158♠, 159♠, 160♠, 161♠, 162♠, 163♠, 164♠, 165♠, 166♠, 167♠, 168♠, 169♠, 170♠, 171♠, 172♠, 173♠, 174♠, 175♠, 176♠, 177♠, 178♠, 179♠, 180♠, 181♠, 182♠, 183♠, 184♠, 185♠, 186♠, 187♠, 188♠, 189♠, 190♠, 191♠, 192♠, 193♠, 194♠, 195♠, 196♠, 197♠, 198♠, 199♠, 200♠, 201♠, 202♠, 203♠, 204♠, 205♠, 206♠, 207♠, 208♠, 209♠, 210♠, 211♠, 212♠, 213♠, 214♠, 215♠, 216♠, 217♠, 218♠, 219♠, 220♠, 221♠, 222♠, 223♠, 224♠, 225♠, 226♠, 227♠, 228♠, 229♠, 230♠, 231♠, 232♠, 233♠, 234♠, 235♠, 236♠, 237♠, 238♠, 239♠, 240♠, 241♠, 242♠, 243♠, 244♠, 245♠, 246♠, 247♠, 248♠, 249♠, 250♠, 251♠, 252♠, 253♠, 254♠, 255♠, 256♠, 257♠, 258♠, 259♠, 260♠, 261♠, 262♠, 263♠, 264♠, 265♠, 266♠, 267♠, 268♠, 269♠, 270♠, 271♠, 272♠, 273♠, 274♠, 275♠, 276♠, 277♠, 278♠, 279♠, 280♠, 281♠, 282♠, 283♠, 284♠, 285♠, 286♠, 287♠, 288♠, 289♠, 290♠, 291♠, 292♠, 293♠, 294♠, 295♠, 296♠, 297♠, 298♠, 299♠, 300♠, 301♠, 302♠, 303♠, 304♠, 305♠, 306♠, 307♠, 308♠, 309♠, 310♠, 311♠, 312♠, 313♠, 314♠, 315♠, 316♠, 317♠, 318♠, 319♠, 320♠, 321♠, 322♠, 323♠, 324♠, 325♠, 326♠, 327♠, 328♠, 329♠, 330♠, 331♠, 332♠, 333♠, 334♠, 335♠, 336♠, 337♠, 338♠, 339♠, 340♠, 341♠, 342♠, 343♠, 344♠, 345♠, 346♠, 347♠, 348♠, 349♠, 350♠, 351♠, 352♠, 353♠, 354♠, 355♠, 356♠, 357♠, 358♠, 359♠, 360♠, 361♠, 362♠, 363♠, 364♠, 365♠, 366♠, 367♠, 368♠, 369♠, 370♠, 371♠, 372♠, 373♠, 374♠, 375♠, 376♠, 377♠, 378♠, 379♠, 380♠, 381♠, 382♠, 383♠, 384♠, 385♠, 386♠, 387♠, 388♠, 389♠, 390♠, 391♠, 392♠, 393♠, 394♠, 395♠, 396♠, 397♠, 398♠, 399♠, 400♠, 401♠, 402♠, 403♠, 404♠, 405♠, 406♠, 407♠, 408♠, 409♠, 410♠, 411♠, 412♠, 413♠, 414♠, 415♠, 416♠, 417♠, 418♠, 419♠, 420♠, 421♠, 422♠, 423♠, 424♠, 425♠, 426♠, 427♠, 428♠, 429♠, 430♠, 431♠, 432♠, 433♠, 434♠, 435♠, 436♠, 437♠, 438♠, 439♠, 440♠, 441♠, 442♠, 443♠, 444♠, 445♠, 446♠, 447♠, 448♠, 449♠, 450♠, 451♠, 452♠, 453♠, 454♠, 455♠, 456♠, 457♠, 458♠, 459♠, 460♠, 461♠, 462♠, 463♠, 464♠, 465♠, 466♠, 467♠, 468♠, 469♠, 470♠, 471♠, 472♠, 473♠, 474♠, 475♠, 476♠, 477♠, 478♠, 479♠, 480♠, 481♠, 482♠, 483♠, 484♠, 485♠, 486♠, 487♠, 488♠, 489♠, 490♠, 491♠, 492♠, 493♠, 494♠, 495♠, 496♠, 497♠, 498♠, 499♠, 500♠, 501♠, 502♠, 503♠, 504♠, 505♠, 506♠, 507♠, 508♠, 509♠, 510♠, 511♠, 512♠, 513♠, 514♠, 515♠, 516♠, 517♠, 518♠, 519♠, 520♠, 521♠, 522♠, 523♠, 524♠, 525♠, 526♠, 527♠, 528♠, 529♠, 530♠, 531♠, 532♠, 533♠, 534♠, 535♠, 536♠, 537♠, 538♠, 539♠, 540♠, 541♠, 542♠, 543♠, 544♠, 545♠, 546♠, 547♠, 548♠, 549♠, 550♠, 551♠, 552♠, 553♠, 554♠, 555♠, 556♠, 557♠, 558♠, 559♠, 560♠, 561♠, 5

Rating the World's Best Restaurants: SWITZERLAND



A tour of Swiss gastronomy: above left, chef Peter Baermann in the kitchen of La Grappe d'Or in Lausanne; top right, chef Fredy Girardet in the kitchen of his world-renowned restaurant near Crissier; Iris and Horst Petermann in front of their flower-decorated inn in Küssnacht, just a short drive from the center of Zurich.

With this page on Switzerland, the IHT's restaurant critic, Patricia Wells, continues to rate the world's top restaurants and to compile a list of the Top 10. A companion report focuses on more casual and affordable restaurants. In the future, we will look at restaurants in Germany and Italy. If you would like to share your favorites with Patricia Wells, please write her at the IHT.

The Top Tables

- No. 1: Restaurant Fredy Girardet, 1 Route d'Yverdon, 1023 Crissier (5 kilometers west), tel: (21) 634-0505.
- No. 2: Restaurant Pierroz, Hotel Rosalp, Route de Médran, 1936 Verbier, tel: (26) 31-62-23.
- No. 3: Petermann's Kunststube, 160 Seestrasse, 8700 Küssnacht, tel: (1) 910-0715.

International Herald Tribune

HOW rare to find a chef who has reached the age of reason, maturity and experience without having lost his sense of enthusiasm and creativity. That's Fredy Girardet in a nutshell. One of the world's greatest chefs remains in top form after nearly 30 years at the stove. Seated in the subdued dining room of Girardet in the village of Crissier, near Lausanne, it only takes a few bites of his *chaud-froid* de foie gras au porto to realize that there's no sense of ennui here, not a hint of repetition, not a suggestion of exhaustion. Quite the contrary: Trim, fit and a very youthful 57, the Swiss master manages to reinvent himself, year after year, proficient as ever.

While his current menu may read much like a classic French text, the tastes, textures, combinations and execution all exhibit a fierce sense of maturity married to a passion for perfection. He takes fresh langoustines, dots them with a sprinkling of sesame seeds, pairs them with tiny mounds of mixed greens and herbs, adds a touch of curry sauce, a few mouthfuls of minced apple, and creates a gastronomic symphony. Everything you want in a dish: lightness, flavor, delicacy of texture, sweetness, a hint of acidity, punctuated by a haunting, lingering note of spice. There are no fireworks on the palate, just a gentle, soothing sense of satisfaction.

He offers a classic *royale de truffes noires à la crème d'asperges*, an almost explosive poached custard soup that shocks you with its texture.



The smoothness of the cream, the crunch of the truffle, the firm bite and creamy flavor of the fresh green asparagus gather to form a triumphant trio.

Service, wine selection and ambience measure up to Girardet's abilities at the stove, as a dozen or so varied, tiny breads appear almost out of nowhere, to accompany each dish. The staff members seem to love what they are doing, as they weave through the dining room with a studied proficiency, pouring Swiss wines into the glasses etched with the elegant "fg" monogram.

Girardet makes a solid statement with his *saumon mi-cuit*, rosy pink and meltingly tender fillets of lean, wild Scottish salmon baked in a very low oven for just 10 to 12 minutes. It's not raw, it's not fully cooked, and you feel as though you've never tasted salmon before.

Again, the texture is astonishing, the flavor pure, the sprinkling of sea salt brings you almost to the water's edge. You instantly catch his respect for the ingredient and his ability to extract maximum flavor with minimal meddling.

Raising a single ingredient to new heights, Girardet takes a small duck, roasts it quickly to rid it of excessive fat, then continues the roasting as he bathes it in goose fat and lime juice.

creating a sauce that's punctuated with acidity, a skin that's rich, crispy, an ideal contrast to the soft, velvety duck meat.

For dessert, the classic Girardet homage, a sublime passion-fruit soufflé, a play of sweet and tart, a perfectly executed, sophisticated close to a meal that demonstrates a chef in impeccable form.

Closed Sunday, Monday, last week of July and first two weeks of August, and two weeks at Christmas. No credit cards. Menus at 165 and 185 Swiss francs (\$113 and \$130); à la carte, 190 Swiss francs, including service but not wine.

At first glance, one wonders what a "gastronomic" restaurant like Pierroz is doing in a place like Verbier. A Swiss ski resort about 80 kilometers (50 miles) east of Geneva, Verbier boasts the largest cable car in Switzerland, some fine ski runs and those shimmering mountain views. It also exults in one of Switzerland's top chefs — Roland Pierroz, who has overseen the family hotel-restaurant since 1969.

Bearish, outgoing, a bit of a mountain cowboy-chef proud of his Porsche, Pierroz is a regular gymnasium at the stove. His sources are clear: His grandfather brought the family from Italy to Switzerland and here they stayed. And so we see threads of his Italian mother's heri-

itage in the state-of-the-art risotto, his studied use of miniature purple artichokes, a generous dose of black and green olives, a palette full of peppers of every color.

Yet his roots go more deeply into France, where he selects delicate baby lamb from the Pyrénées, tender frog's legs from the Dombes, sturdy duck from Nantes, unctuous olive oil from Maussanne les Alpilles. And then he twirls the globe a bit: He wraps chunks of frog's legs in egg roll paper, twists them, dips them in a deep fryer, then serves them as a duet atop a bed of Parmesan-strewn risotto. Crunch along with crunch, a rich play of flavors, his *papillotes de grenouilles sur risotto* are just about worth a ride up the mountainside all on their own.

He combines ultra-fresh langoustines with a spicy *peperonade*, takes a fillet of veal and turns it into a pot-au-feu served with a herb-flecked vinaigrette; debones plump pigeon and stuffs it with a blend of black and green olives; adds a touch of curry to his salmon sauce; spices up a simple serving of smoked salmon with a tangy lemon cream sauce.

Pierroz's enthusiasm clearly transfers from the kitchen to the staff and right to the table, with portions that are generous, dishes that have a natural and unfussy air, flavors that are clear, direct, satisfying. The assortment of village breads is honorable, his unusual honey tart (puff pastry topped with an astonishingly good honey cream) is worth a second trip up the mountain, and the wine list is thick, but expensive as are all Swiss wine lists. We loved the unusually sweet-tart *Petite Arvine* (a terrific match for the risotto) and though the local *Syrah* packed a certain wallop, I can't say it's worth the 80-franc price tag.

The restaurant's decor is cozy and chalet-like, with a clientele that ranges from skiers in blue jeans to non-skiers in faux-Chanel and fur. For more casual dining, there's the Pierroz's bistro, La Pinte du Rosalp, with simple fare as rabbit with potatoes, sausages with lentils, and an assortment of grilled meats served with a gratin dauphinois.

Closed May, June, October, November. Credit cards: American Express, MasterCard, Visa. Menus at 115, 145 and 165 Swiss francs; à la carte, 120 to 180 francs, including service but not wine.

Decked out like the perfect country inn — with neat rows of bright, potter flowers lined up at the front door — Petermann's Kunststube is one of Switzerland's prettier, more welcoming restaurants. Just a short drive from the center of Zurich, this elegant spot with pewter-gilded walls, giant wood beams, orchids at each table and elegant silver candelabras, offers an even balance of the old and the new.

While Horst Petermann's cuisine is not that of a Girardet or a Pierroz, his creative energies, his insightful combinations show definite promise.

He offers a tempura of langoustines touched with vanilla butter and perfumed with fresh mint; potato gnocchi, crayfish and baby violet artichokes; shellfish pot-au-feu with leaves of coriander; a simple roast pigeon with a champagne risotto, and a roasted peach, fresh apricots and lemon verbena ice cream for a dish that sings of the sunshine of Provence.

A recent lunch began with a gentle risotto with a touch of saffron sauce, embellished with tips of fresh white asparagus, morels, generous portions of moist lobster meat, and tiny shrimp. As delicious as I found the lobster and shrimp, the dish would have been just as satisfying without them. And a bit more attention in the kitchen — the morels were marred by an

overdose of salt — would have turned a good dish into a great one.

Petermann loves to play with zesty fruit flavors, and his grilled *lap*, or sea bass, bathed in an orange vinaigrette, surrounded with just about every ingredient from the vegetable garden, made for a springtime-perfect main course.

Service is discreet, professional and attentive without being overbearing. The wine list follows suit, with some welcoming Swiss whites, including a solid *Petite Arvine* from the Valais region.

Closed Sunday, Monday, and three weeks from late August to early September. Credit cards: American Express, Diner's Club, MasterCard, Visa. Menus at 55, 65, 125, 160 and 185 Swiss francs; à la carte, about 150 Swiss francs, including service but not wine.

ceramic pot with garlic, add thin slices of Gruyère cheese, a gentle dose of dry and slightly acidic wine such as the Swiss *Pendant*, stir in the cheese melts, and add a touch of black pepper, a few drops of kirsch, or cherry eau-de-vie. That's the recipe at Au Vieux Valais, in the ski village of Verbier. Here, the decor is typically rustic, with bare wooden tables, a huge terrace looking out onto the valley and crisp service that suggests it's been a long, busy winter.

As much as I love fondue, I've a weakness for raclette, a dish that's the star of casual Swiss cuisine. Here, order it à volonté — all you can eat — where it will be prepared with the choice Bagnes, the fatty Swiss cow's-milk cheese from the Valais. The best seven-kilogram wheels are aged until they become strong and fruity — a good three to six months — ideal for a smorgasbord and rustic raclette. The cheese is melted into a fragrant, creamy pool, and accompanied by a tiny wooden bucket filled with steamed potatoes in their skins. The refills keep coming until you force a halt, and the idea of downsizing portion after portion of this succulent, sizzling cheese as you overlook the sparkling valley below is one of Switzerland's — and life's — simple gastronomic pleasures.

Condiments are excellent, including the traditional pickled offerings, an essential vinegar-rich touch that helps cut all that fat. Try the pickled baby onions, crunchy cornichons, and a fine "cole slaw" of mustard-laced white onions.

Closed Mondays off season and the months of May and June. Credit cards: American Express, Diner's Club, MasterCard, Visa. Fondue, 30 Swiss francs; raclette, 28 francs.

History, art and a hearty dose of Swiss German cuisine is what you'll find at the beloved Kronsheim, where for years locals and travelers have flocked to the series of dining rooms in Zurich. The walls are still covered with the Bragues, Chagalls, Matis and, of course, Picassos. Come with a group of friends and bring hearty appetites; dig into gargantuan servings of majes herring, mixed with slices of tangy apples, sweet onions and a halo of rich, sour cream. Portions of meaty, delicately flavored brautwurst are enough to serve a family of four, accompanied by a well-prepared roast, that crisp and golden pancake of shredded potatoes.

Open daily. Credit cards: American Express, Diner's Club, Eurocard, Visa. A la carte, 30 to 106 Swiss francs.

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The rolling dessert cart lacks interest, save for a decent lemon tart and a tangy *tarte au vin*. The wines are an outrage. One can only do a double take when ordering a bottle of 60 franc local wine, as the waiter unscrews, rather than uncorks. Screw-top wines may be the rage in Switzerland, but let's hope the habit doesn't stretch beyond national borders.

Closed Saturday lunch and Sunday. Credit cards: American Express, Eurocard and Visa. Menus at 54 and 69 francs (\$38 and \$48), lunch only; and 99, 115, 135 and 155 francs. A la carte, about 100 francs, including service but not wine.

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• Most restaurants offer specialty price menus at lunch, and many also offer menus with a choice of three to five courses. Portions tend to be ample.

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THE TOP 10



The following is an evolving list of the 10 best restaurants in the world and the 10 best casual restaurants, based on reporting so far. The list includes reviews on Hong Kong, Tokyo, the United States, France, the Benelux countries, Spain, Britain and Switzerland. With each report the list may change, as restaurants are re-evaluated on a world scale, and new competition comes on board.

The Top Tables

- No. 1: Joël Robuchon, 59 Avenue Raymond-Poincaré, Paris-16, tel: 47-27-72-27.
- No. 2: Restaurant Fredy Girardet, 1 Route d'Yverdon, 1023 Crissier (5 kilometers west), Switzerland, tel: (21) 634-0505.
- No. 3: Lai Ching Heen, The Regent, Salisbury Road, Hong Kong, tel: 721-1211.
- No. 4: Le Louis XV-Alain Ducasse, Hôtel de Paris, Place du Casino, Monte Carlo, Monaco, tel: 92-16-30-01.
- No. 5: Ki-Cho (Kitcho), Chuo-ku, Ginza 1-11-2, Hotel Seiyō (B1, basement), Tokyo, tel: 3333-1177.
- No. 6: Jiro, Chuo-ku, Ginza 4-2-15, Takamoto Sozan Building (B1, basement), Tokyo, tel: 3333-3600.
- No. 7: Guy Savoy, 18 Rue Troyon, Paris 17, tel: 43-80-40-61.
- No. 8: Taillevent, 15 Rue Lamoignon, Paris 8, tel: 45-63-96-01 and 45-61-12-90.
- No. 9: La Tante Claire, 68 Royal Hospital Road, London SW3 4HP, tel: (71) 332-0045.
- No. 10: Restaurant Daniel, 10 East 76th Street, New York, tel: (212) 288-0033.

Casual Dining

- No. 1: Al Forno, 577 South Main Street, Providence, Rhode Island, tel: (401) 273-9767.
- No. 2: La Tupina, 6 Porte de la Monnaie, Bordeaux, tel: 56-91-56-37.
- No. 3: Frontera Grill, 445 North Clark Street, Chicago, tel: (312) 661-1434.
- No. 4: Victoria City Seafood Restaurant, Sun Hung Kai Centre, Wanchai, Hong Kong, tel: 827-9938.
- No. 5: City Chin Chow Restaurant, East Ocean Centre, 98 Granville Road, Tsim Sha Tsui East, Kowloon, Hong Kong, tel: 723-8274.
- No. 6: Ca l'Isidre, Les Flors 12, Barcelona, tel: 44-1139.
- No. 7: The Seafood Restaurant, Riverside Padstow, Cornwall PL28 8BY, England, tel: (841) 332-485.
- No. 8: Viridiana, Juan de Mañá 14, Madrid, tel: 523-4478.
- No. 9: Le Camille, 6 Rue de Chevreuse, Paris 6, tel: 43-30-63-43.
- No. 10: Café Crocodile, 354 East 74th Street, New York, tel: (212) 249-6619.

CASUAL DINING

- No. 1: La Grappe d'Or, 3 rue de Cheneau-de-Bourg, 1003 Lausanne, tel: (21) 323-0760.
- No. 2: Au Vieux Valais, 1936 Verbier, tel: (26) 31-69-33.
- No. 3: Kronsheim, Rämistrasse 4, 8001 Zurich, tel: (1) 251-66-69.

International Herald Tribune

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TIPS

International Herald Tribune

N a nation where the food can be frankly frumpy (you'll still see lots of veal cordon bleu on the menu), service can be crisp, aloof and off-putting, where a prominent candy shop displays chocolate-covered Corn Flakes as its newest creation, what's a serious gastronome to do?

You can always look to the mountains: In this country full of cheese villages like Gruyère and Fribourg, you'll still find sweet Roman villages like Martigny nestled in a valley, and crisp white wines from minuscule vineyards on terraced lands that reach for the sky.

Or look to the Italians: The Swiss have a nice touch with Italian fare, and such influ-

ences as artichokes with fish, excellent risotto, nice treatment of pasta, make for pleasurable dining. The Asian influence is equally strong, and if you like coriander, curry and Thai basil, you'll find much to like in Switzerland.

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CURRENCY RATE

Currency	Unit	Rate
Australian dollar	A\$	1.36
Canadian dollar	C\$	1.33
Swiss franc	Sfr	1.48
Japanese yen	¥	163.60
British pound	£	1.58
West German mark	M	1.36
French franc	F	6.55
Italian lire	L	2036.27
Spanish peseta	P	166.64
Portuguese escudo	E	200.48
Belgian franc	Bfr	6.55
Dutch guilder	ƒ	3.60
Irish pound	Ir£	7.88
Scottish pound	S£	7.88
Israeli sheqel	₪	1.80
South African rand	R	6.60
South Korean won	₩	166.90
Thai baht	฿	5.50
Indonesian rupiah	Rp	1678.00
Singapore dollar	S\$	1.36
Malaysian ringgit	RM	2.36
Philippine peso	P	46.60
Chinese yuan	Y	8.27
Indian rupee	₹	46.60
Pakistani rupee	P₹	46.60
Thai baht	฿	5.50
Indonesian rupiah	Rp	1678.00
Singapore dollar	S\$	1.36
Malaysian ringgit	RM	2.36
Philippine peso	P	46.60
Chinese yuan	Y	8.27
Indian rupee	₹	46.60
Pakistani rupee	P₹	46.60

CAPITAL MARKETS

German Rate Cuts

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Scottish pound	S£	7.88
Israeli sheqel	₪	1.80
South African rand	R	6.60
South Korean won	₩	166.90
Thai baht	฿	5.50
Indonesian rupiah	Rp	1678.00
Singapore dollar	S\$	1.36
Malaysian ringgit	RM	2.36
Philippine peso	P	46.60
Chinese yuan	Y	8.27
Indian rupee	₹	46.60
Pakistani rupee	P₹	46.60

هكذا في الأصل

CAPITAL MARKETS

German Rate Cuts Shift Focus to the Long Term

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Four months of incessant rot on European bond markets appears to have ended. Prices advanced across the board last week following the surprisingly large half-point cut in Germany's discount rate, which also pulled official rates lower in most other markets.

In Germany, yields — which move inversely to prices — fell 11 basis points, almost one-eighth percentage point, on 10-year government paper. Even bigger improvements were registered in other markets, with the improvement in the European Currency Unit.

Only the markets in Italy, Switzerland and Belgium failed to keep pace with the improvement in the benchmark German market.

In addition, money-market rates are now expected to fall faster. The Bundesbank's large cut in the discount rate is expected to lead to cuts of 15 basis points or more in its weekly tender operations. Previously the pace had been about 5 basis points per week.

In the futures market, the three-month interbank offered rate is now priced at 4.6 percent in June, compared with the current level of 5.12 percent. Thus, the attraction of putting money into 10-year bonds seems to be dropping fast. It is now at the 6.6 percent, compared with 6.71 percent just a week ago.

It is that attraction that prompted the Bundesbank to cut short-term rates in the hope that funds would be pulled out of the money market and that this would contribute to a slowdown in the growth of the money supply.

The only element that prevents this pick-up in yields from becoming a compelling attraction is the recent volatility in bond prices. The gap of 140 basis points between the cost of borrowing three-month money and the return on a 10-year bond does not provide much room for protection against an adverse move in bond prices.

On a three-month basis, the differential could be wiped out by a rise of more than 5 basis points in the yield of the bond. For the trickle of money now moving back into long-term instruments to turn into a flood, analysts agree, bond yields need to be seen heading clearly down.

"I see a slow, tentative change in sentiment feeding its way into markets," said John Hall, London-based analyst for Swiss Bank Corp.

Only professional investors will be borrowing three-month money to buy 10-year bonds. Banks are the most active players of the yield curve, but they are perceived to be hampered by their premature rush into the market in March when they mistakenly

See BONDS, Page 15

New Bids For EKO Steel Unit

Riva Withdraws, Germans Return

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BERLIN — The agency entrusted with the privatization of East German industry said Sunday that it was not prepared to consider a standing bid by Preussag AG and Thyssen AG to take over the ailing EKO Stahl AG steelmaker after Riva SpA of Italy withdrew its offer late Friday.

A Treuhand spokesman said that the bid by Preussag and Thyssen was out of date.

Eckhard Schulz, chairman of Thyssen Stahl AG, had said the company was prepared to renew the offer, but Heinz Kriwet, management board chairman of the parent Thyssen AG was quoted in a newspaper interview as saying the original plans would have to be revised. "The investments which we wanted to make at EKO Stahl have now been made elsewhere," he was quoted as saying.

A Treuhand spokesman said Riva had informed the agency that its decision to abandon the bid was final and would stand "despite whatever new offer might be made."

Riva's decision followed two weeks of intensive talks on an acquisition plan valued at 1.1 billion Deutsche marks (\$657 million), one of the most ambitious privatization projects in Eastern Germany.

The deal foundered on a dispute between Riva and union leaders over the makeup of the company's supervisory board and over the pace of job cuts. The IG Metall union also questioned Riva's financial soundness.

Manfred Stolpe, prime minister of Brandenburg, the state in which EKO Stahl is located, said his government was ready to work with the federal government, the company's personnel and the Treuhand to preserve the steel works and to find another investor to buy it.

"Through the mutual efforts of the last three years, EKO has become a joint task that requires all of us to play a part," he said.

EKO Stahl is the key industry in Eisenhüttenstadt, a city of 50,000 near the Polish border.

(Reuters, AP, AFP)

PTTs Shake Off Cobwebs Dutch Leading the Way to Privatization

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

GRONINGEN, Netherlands — Wim Dik talks of a bright future for Royal PTT Nederland NV, with advanced technology, aggressive marketing and international partnerships helping his company thrive through privatization and the opening up of Europe's telecommunications monopolies.

There's only one problem with Mr. Dik's vision. It emanates from Royal PTT's headquarters in this northern Dutch city, more than 200 kilometers (125 miles) away from its two main operating units — the Dutch telephone company and postal service — in The Hague.

Moving the headquarters four years ago to bolster the economy in this provincial capital was "one of the more stupid political decisions" affecting the company, Mr. Dik said. But he insisted there was no question of reversing the costly 250 million guilder (\$134 million) move, even after the government sells off about one-third of Royal PTT next month.

As Mr. Dik's situation illustrates, the legacy of decades of state ownership, when Europe's telephone companies were required to give a higher priority to providing jobs than a commercially competitive service, is not easy to escape, even for fast-moving companies like Royal PTT.

But with high telephone charges handicapping industry and Europe seeking the innovation superpowers, governments are accelerating plans to privatize their operating companies ahead of the European Union's 1998 target date for liberalizing telephone service.

Last month, the Danish government sold 49 percent of Tele Danmark for \$3 billion. Portugal and Greece have appointed advisers to arrange a sale of their telephone companies, Ireland is seeking investment from a strategic partner and Belgium is eyeing a partnership and stock issue.

These deals are just a prelude for the Continent's two big privatizations, Deutsche Telekom and France Telecom, which the Germans plan to kick off in 1996. Altogether, analysts estimated that

European telecommunications companies will float as much as \$50 billion of shares in the next five years.

"It is obviously a challenge because you will be confronting at some point a finite degree of investment," said Scott Mead, who handled the international portion of the Tele Danmark offering for Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Given the impending crush, Mr. Dik is happy to be one of the first out of the gate. Royal PTT's privatization campaign is to start in earnest Monday with the publication of a prospectus, and analysts estimate that a one-third stake could bring the government as much as \$5 billion. The company posted an 8 percent rise in net income in 1993, to 1.8 billion guilders, on a 6 percent rise in revenue, to 16.3 billion.

But more important than the sale's timing, Mr. Dik said Royal PTT was ahead of its rivals in devising strategies to hold onto domestic customers in the face of competition while attacking new foreign markets, a claim many analysts endorse.

"Our efficiency and our aggressiveness in marketing certainly give us a lead in being among the players that will be left over early in the next century," Mr. Dik says.

At home in the Netherlands, Royal PTT has 25 percent more lines per employee than Britain's British Telecommunications PLC, a measure of efficiency, and it will replace its last mechanical switches with digital equipment this year. It now seeks to boost its low customer usage rate of 3.3 calls a day, half the U.S. level, with promotions such as half-price calls on Mother's Day, which boosted traffic by two-thirds.

But since Royal PTT's domestic market share can only decline, especially if the government goes ahead with plans to authorize a competing telephone network next year, the company's most ambitious efforts have been aimed at drumming up international business.

It has teamed up with Telia of Sweden and Swiss Telecom PTT to form Unisource, a venture that is

See PTT, Page 15

Athens Gambles As Speculators Attack Drachma

Reuters

ATHENS — Greece has taken a high-risk gamble to stop a heavy speculative run on the drachma by removing all remaining foreign exchange controls as of Monday, ahead of schedule.

Economist Minister Yannis Papandoniou, less than two weeks in his post, made the surprise announcement on Saturday, apparently hoping to disarm speculators or at least win breathing space for the beleaguered drachma.

The move followed a turbulent week in Greek markets. Rates soared, stocks fell to lows for the year and investors fled the drachma during the attack on the currency.

Mr. Papandoniou said "unsubstantiated and unreal rumors" about a drachma devaluation ahead of July 1, when remaining currency controls were to be lifted, had sparked a run on the currency.

"For that reason, the government has decided to proceed to the immediate freeing of short-term capital movements beginning May 16," he said.

That means that Greeks can open foreign-currency accounts, change drachmas on short notice and hold whatever currency they like. Greeks have been severely restricted on the amount of foreign exchange they could buy to go on foreign vacations or business trips and were unable to invest easily elsewhere.

But analysts said the Bank of Greece and the Economics Ministry might face a battle with international speculators over the right price for the drachma. "If they're smart, they'll let the market price the drachma and get it over with," said George Giropoulos, a senior analyst at Sigma Securities.

Mr. Papandoniou authorities would stick to their "hard-drachma" policy. "What that means is that they can raise interest rates or spend their foreign reserves to buy up the unwanted drachmas," said a foreign-bank executive.

Analysts said the Socialist government, elected in October, decided to cut the drachma loose to avoid spending vital foreign reserves in a futile fight to defend the currency. They estimated that the central bank had spent the equivalent of \$500 million to \$1 billion to

Turks Urged To Send Cash Home

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ANKARA — Prime Minister Tansu Ciller on Saturday appealed to Turks overseas to help Turkey's economic recovery by sending money home.

"Just imagine if each one of our 1 million citizens who work abroad sends 1,000 German marks," she said on a state television channel that broadcasts to Western Europe and Central Asia. "Make this drive for the Turkish economy. It is a kind of an economic salvation war," Mrs. Ciller added.

The Turkish economy has been going through a crisis, with the inflation rate exceeding 100 percent a year. The lira has lost more than 60 percent of its value against the dollar since January, while the country's foreign-currency reserves have fallen to \$3.1 billion from \$6.2 billion so far this year.

Mr. Ciller announced price increases of up to 100 percent for the products of state enterprises, new taxes, lay offs and privatizations as part of an austerity package last month.

The government opened negotiations with the International Monetary Fund last week on an agreement to restore Turkey's creditworthiness in international financial markets. The talks are expected to result in a standby IMF credit of about \$400 million.

On Sunday, a World Bank official said Turkey could get a structural-adjustment loan to support its economic program by late September. Fred Levy, a division chief said the loan could be in the range of "\$300-\$500 million."

Mr. Levy and the IMF team leader, Thomas Reichmann, said they approved of the goals of Mrs. Ciller's program.

(AP, Reuters)

GTE Drops Korean Phone Project

Agence France-Presse

SEOUL — GTE Corp. let a deadline pass for the acquisition of a 4 percent stake in Sinsegi Mobile Telecom, the consortium that has been assembled to build South Korea's second mobile-phone network, and the consortium decided on Saturday to make the stake available to other companies.

GTE had been one of four U.S. companies chosen last week as foreign equity partners in the consortium. Paelec Corp. was given a 10 percent stake in the deal, Southwestern Bell Corp. was assigned 7

percent, GTE was given 4 percent and Qualcomm Corp. was allotted 1.2 percent. The total stake that was to be assigned to foreign companies was 22.2 percent.

GTE's refusal to join the consortium was taken as a signal that it was displeased with the allotments. At one point GTE had threatened legal action unless South Korea ensured it the dominant foreign equity role in the consortium.

Sinsegi, under pressure to speed up a project that has suffered extensive delays, said it would take

action soon to assign GTE's stake to other foreign companies.

The construction of the project had originally been scheduled to begin two years ago and to have a value of \$493 million for three years of work.

GTE has been embroiled in controversy ever since 1992 when the company's local partner, Sunkyong Industries Ltd., won the initial bid for the mobile-phone license but withdrew it later amid charges of favoritism as a result of Sunkyong family connections to Rob Tae Woo, the president at the time.

GM and Sprint Haggling Over EDS Computer-Services Unit

By Susan Antilla
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — General Motors Corp. is dickering to sell its EDS computer-services subsidiary to Sprint Corp., the nation's third-largest long-distance company.

A sale or other business combination would combine Electronic Data Systems Corp.'s strengths as a contractor of corporate data communications systems and Sprint's technologically advanced long-distance networks. The talks have been on and off for more than two years, but discussions became serious about five months ago, analysts said.

An outright merger would create an information-services powerhouse with \$19 billion in annual revenues, \$20 billion in assets and 120,000 employees.

But many government hurdles would have to be overcome for a combination to take place, an executive familiar with the discussions said.

On Friday, executives from Sprint Corp. and Electronic Data Systems Corp. were meeting "under guard" in an undisclosed location near Sprint's headquarters in Westwood, Kansas, according to a person familiar with the talks, who spoke on condition of anonymity. Neither Sprint nor EDS would confirm the discussions.

But people familiar with the talks said Sprint and EDS began their current discussions in the middle of last year, after British Telecommunications PLC backed away from a proposal to buy 25 percent of EDS-

related stock, which trades as the class E shares of GM.

The discussions have used the security codes that are typical of Wall Street deals, with Sprint dubbed "Spur." EDS referred to as "Ranger," and the potential combined entity known as "Princess."

But the companies have apparently had trouble striking a deal that addresses GM's concerns about the tax consequences of spinning off EDS, which GM bought from Ross Perot for \$2.5 billion in 1984. A wholly owned GM subsidiary, its current market value is \$16 billion.

The obstacles to a full merger, which would require a spin-off of EDS shares from GM, potentially include receiving approval from the Internal Revenue Service and the

Department of Labor, according to an executive involved in the talks.

One such hurdle has already been cleared. On Wednesday, a key ruling by Pension Benefit Guaranty Corp. allowed GM to donate \$6 billion in EDS stock to its underfunded pension plan for hourly workers.

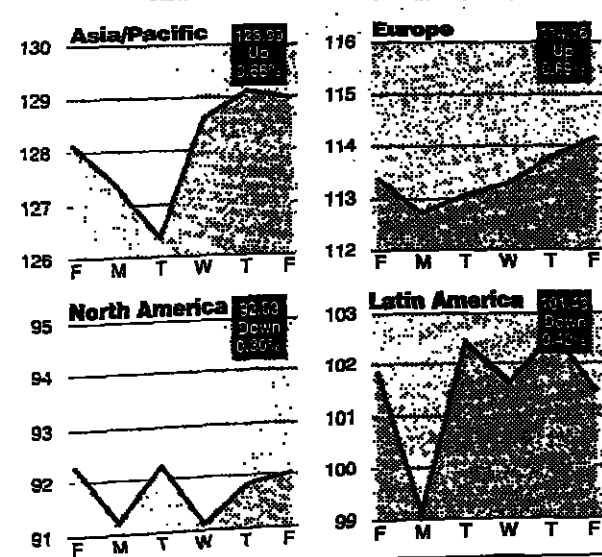
Pension Benefit is the federal agency that insures some private pension plans. It said in its ruling that EDS would be released from liability for GM pensions if EDS were to cease being part of GM.

At one point in their discussions earlier this year, the two companies had planned what was known as a merger of equals, with William Esrey, chairman and chief executive of Sprint, and Lester Alberthal Jr., his counterpart at EDS, serving as co-chief executives.

THE TRIB INDEX

International Herald Tribune
World Stock Index, composed
of 280 internationally investable
stocks from 25 countries,
compiled by Bloomberg
Business News.

Week ending May 13,
daily closings.
Jan. 1992 = 100.



Industrial Sectors/Weekend close							
	5/13/94 close	5/6/94 close	% change		5/13/94 close	5/6/94 close	% change
Energy	112.22	111.19	+0.93	Capital Goods	112.17	111.80	+0.33
Utilities	116.47	117.05	-0.50	Raw Materials	125.46	122.30	+2.58
Finance	116.76	115.91	+0.73	Consumer Goods	95.92	96.68	-0.79
Services	115.44	114.780	+0.58	Miscellaneous	125.86	124.25	+1.28

The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and other major financial centers. The index is composed of the 20 top stocks in terms of market capitalization, otherwise the top 100 stocks are tracked.

© International Herald Tribune

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates	May 13	May 12	% change
Australia	1.075	1.075	0.00
Canada	0.715	0.715	0.00
France	163.50	163.50	0.00
Germany	163.50	163.50	0.00
Italy	1,375.00	1,375.00	0.00
Japan	148.00	148.00	0.00
Netherlands	203.75	203.75	0.00
Spain	166.67	166.67	0.00
Sweden	8.48	8.48	0.00
Switzerland	1.48	1.48	0.00
Taiwan	24.00	24.00	0.00
UK	1.63	1.63	0.00
US Dollar	1.00	1.00	0.00

Other Dollar Values	May 13	May 12	% change
Argentine peso	1,375.00	1,375.00	0.00
Brazilian real	1,375.00	1,375.00	0.00
Chinese yuan	8.27	8.27	0.00
Colombian peso	1,375.00	1,375.00	0.00
Czech koruna	1,375.00	1,375.00	0.00
Danish krone	1,375.00	1,375.00	0.00
East German mark	1,375.00	1,375.00	0.00
Indonesian rupiah	1,375.00	1,375.00	0.00
Israeli sheqel	1,375.00	1,375.00	0.00
Malaysian ringgit	1,375.00	1,375.00	0.00
Mexican peso	1,375.00	1,375.00	0.00
New Zealand dollar	1,375.00	1,375.00	0.00
Norwegian krone	1,375.00	1,375.00	0.00
Polish zloty	1,375.00	1,375.00	0.00
Romanian leu	1,375.00	1,375.00	0.00
Slovakian koruna	1,375.00	1,375.00	0.00
Slovenian tolar	1,375.00	1,375.00	0.00
Sri Lankan rupee	1,375.00	1,375.00	0.00
Taiwan dollar	1,375.00	1,375.00	0.00
Thai baht	1,375.00	1,375.00	0.00
Turkish lira	1,375.00	1,375.00	0.00
Uruguayan peso	1,375.00	1,375.00	0.00
Vietnamese dong	1,375.00	1,375.00	0.00
Yugoslavian dinar	1,375.00	1,375.00	0.00

Beijing Notebook

Organic Mongol Burgers?

Sesstru Alimentos Para el Mundo, one of Argentina's top food companies, came to China looking for the business of the future. What it has found, so far, is flash-frozen, organic Mongol burgers.

When the company's executives recently arrived in Beijing to shop around for Chinese joint-venture business partners, they were expecting to expand their mainline business, which focuses on wheat flour and edible oils that are processed at plants in South America and Europe.

Along the way Sesstru was offered an investment in the vast grazing plains of Inner Mongolia, much of them free of chemical fertilizer, said Jorge Martin Salmei, vice president of the company's international department. Not far behind came what Mr. Salmei hopes is the bright idea of marketing flash-frozen organic beef patties and steaks in China and abroad from cattle raised on Inner Mongolia's plains.

The company and its prospective Chinese partners, whom Mr. Salmei would not identify, would invest about \$100 million in the proposed project. They hope for annual sales of between \$300 million and \$600 million, he said.

One problem: How to certify to picky organic food enthusiasts around the world that its Mongolian products are chemical-free.

Awash in a Sea of Shares

Rising domestic interest rates, an aggressive government bond-sales program and scarce credit have combined to dim prospects for China's A shares, the stocks restricted to domestic ownership.

With share prices generally deteriorating, Beijing securities regulators closely monitoring China's two developing stock markets in Shanghai and Shenzhen have decided to temporarily halt the issue of A shares but accelerate the listing of B shares, stocks open to ownership by foreigners.

Doubts have been cast over both moves. Analysts say the trouble with the small B-share market, 49 stocks, is not its size, but a shortage of quality companies and a lack of transparency in their activities. Doubling the number of issues is unlikely to solve either problem quickly, nor arrest a 40 percent slide in Shanghai's B shares since the beginning of the year.

Delays in the listing of an estimated 5.5 billion yuan (\$634 million) in A shares do not square with

ambitious expansion plans at the Shanghai Securities Exchange, where daily turnover has recently overtaken that of Hong Kong on a slow day.

Reopened in 1990 since the first time since the Communist victory in 1949, the Shanghai market is planning for the big time, regardless of the just-announced slowdown in new listings.

The exchange is building a 3,000-seat trading floor and headquarters that will allow it to move from the old hotel it occupies along with a karaoke lounge across from the Russian consulate at the end of next year.

"At this exchange we have a maxim, 'we never wait and see,'" said Li Qian, public relations head. "The market developed faster than the macro and micro planners thought."

The exchange, which now has on-line trading links to seven other cities in China, plans to expand to 20 cities within the year and hopes to buy its own satellite to facilitate country-wide trading and communications, said Miss Li.

The Flip Side of Price Controls

The Chinese government's decision to reinstate price controls and limit imports in its chaotic petroleum sector is likely to bring order to a recently liberalized market, but the move has left at least one major project in limbo: a \$100 million investment by Total SA of France in the first Chinese refinery built to process Middle East crude oil.

"Some aspects of the recentralization of the oil sector and rigid price fixing might affect the very rationale of our investment into WEPEC," said Hubert de Messier, Total's chief representative for Northeast Asia, in Beijing last Wednesday.

Total has taken a 20 percent stake in the WEPEC refinery in Dalian, whose success is predicated on open access to the Chinese market.

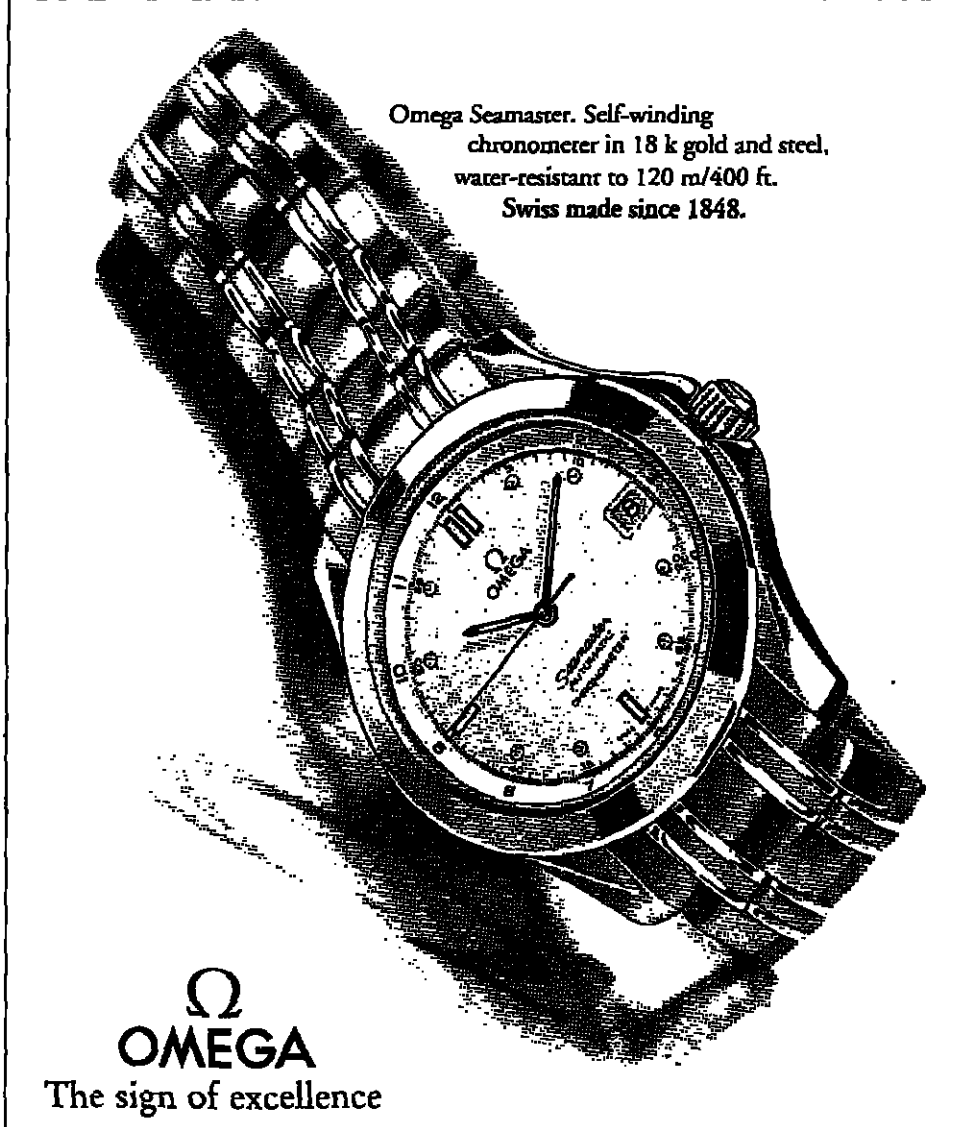
"To meet reasonable rate of return targets and in order to compete in the international market, WEPEC needs maximum flexibility in product supply, refinery operations, and product sales and no price distortion nor outside administrative interference," said Mr. de Messier.

Other international energy concerns will be watching Beijing's response to Total's problem closely for clues to their own China expansion plans.

Kevin Murphy and Jonathan Gage

OMEGA

THE LINK BETWEEN THE PAST AND THE FUTURE



Omega Seamaster. Self-winding
chronometer in 18 k gold and steel,
water-resistant to 120 m/400 ft.
Swiss made since 1848.

Ω
OMEGA
The sign of excellence

Close of trading Friday, May 13

Close of trading Friday, May 13

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THE GERMAN VERBRIEFTE SICHERHEIT PFANDBRIEF

SOLID VALUE FROM THE GROUND UP

Understanding what makes good investment instruments tick is not always easy, but it's not hard to see why German Pfandbriefe – bonds issued to refinance mortgages and public loans – rank among today's top D-Mark investments. Consider these simple facts: First, Germany's mortgage banks pay Pfandbrief investors a daily average of DM 100,000,000 in interest, an amount generated by a time-tested system that accounts for 40% of all bonds outstanding in Germany. Second, German Pfandbriefe usually provide higher yields than German Treasury bonds (Bunds) while offering equivalent safety. Third, no investor has ever failed to receive 100 % repayment on a German Pfandbrief held to maturity.

The only thing complicated about Mortgage Bank Act that are designed to ensure briefe are secured by

Pfandbriefe in Germany are the regulations of the asset quality for investors. For instance, Pfandmortgages or by public-sector loans. They must be

covered by separate funds with at least identical yields and

maturities. What's more, Pfandbrief issues are monitored by a state-designated trustee. And the banks are fully liable for each issue.

These and other legal requirements make Pfandbriefe attractive to investors seeking safety. And they are easy to buy. Pfandbriefe can be purchased at any mortgage bank or commercial bank in Germany, or their correspondents abroad.

German Pfandbriefe are officially quoted on German stock exchanges. Issuers actively maintain a well-functioning secondary market.

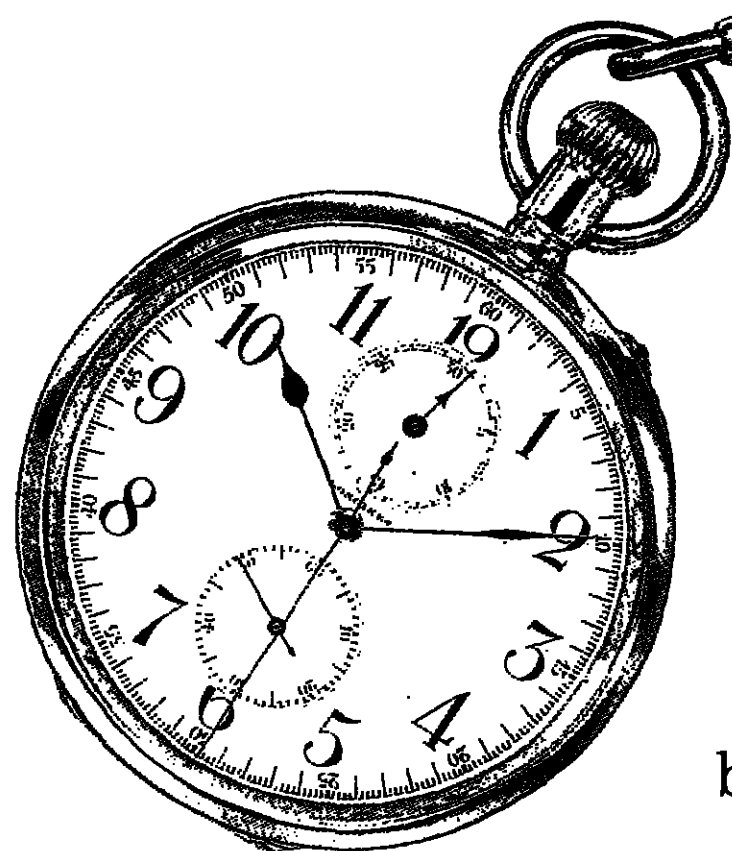
WE PAY PFANDBRIEF INVESTORS AN AVERAGE OF DM 100,000,000 IN INTEREST. EVERY DAY.

GERMANY'S MORTGAGE BANKS

DEPFA-BANK, WIESBADEN
BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK AG, MÜNCHEN
HYPO-BANK, MÜNCHEN
DEUTSCHE HYPOTHEKENBANK FRANKFURT AG, FRANKFURT
RHEINHYP, FRANKFURT
DEUTSCHE GENOSSENSCHAFTS-HYPOTHEKENBANK AG, HAMBURG
FRANKFURTER HYPOTHEKENBANK AG, FRANKFURT
DEUTSCHE CENTRALBODENKREDIT-AG, KÖLN
BAYERISCHE HANDELSBANK AG, MÜNCHEN

WESTHYP, DORTMUND
BERLIN HYP, BERLIN
SÜDDEUTSCHE BODENKREDITBANK AG, MÜNCHEN
MÜNCHENER HYPOTHEKENBANK AG, MÜNCHEN
HAMBURGHYP, HAMBURG
WÜRTTEMBERGER HYPO, STUTTGART
NÜRNBERGHYP, NÜRNBERG
HYPOTHEKENBANK IN ESSEN AG, ESSEN
DEUTSCHE HYPOTHEKENBANK (ACT.-GES.), HANNOVER

BRAUNSCHWEIG-HANNOVERSCHER
HYPOTHEKENBANK AG, HANNOVER
ALLGEMEINE HYPOTHEKEN BANK AG, FRANKFURT
RHEINBODEN HYPOTHEKENBANK AG, KÖLN
LÜBECKER HYPOTHEKENBANK AG, LÜBECK
NORDHYPO BANK, HAMBURG
BFG-HYPOTHEKENBANK AG, FRANKFURT
WL-BANK, MÜNSTER
HYPOTHEKENBANK IN BERLIN AG, BERLIN



New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Laurence Desvignes

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coups %	Price and week	Terms
Floating Rate Notes					
Falcon 94	\$105.50	1999	0.36	99.99	Over 6-month Libor, Call date at par from 1995. Also \$55.5 million due 2021 paying 0.70 over Libor. Fees 0.75% (Denominations \$1 million, Morgan Stanley Int'l)
Merrill Lynch Int'l	\$250	1999	1/4	99.90	Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees not disclosed (Merrill Lynch Int'l)
Deutsche Ausgleichsbank	DM 300	1999	Libor	100	Interest will be the 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.20% (Frankfurt & Stuttgart)
South Australia Government Financing Authority	DM 350	1995	Libor	100	Interest will be the 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees not disclosed (Sydney Bank Corp.)
Chellinham & Gloucester Building Society	£200	1996	0.05	99.95	Interest will be 0.05 over 3-month Libor until 1995. When due, it will be 0.15 over 3-month Libor. Fees not disclosed (Denominations \$100,000, Midland Bank)
Lloyds Bank	£300	2000	1/4	100	Interest will be 0.25 over 3-month Libor until 1999. When due, it will be 0.35 over 3-month Libor. Fees not disclosed (Goldman Sachs Int'l)
Fixed-Coupons					
Brady Income & Government Securities Trust Nbr 2	\$100	2023	1	open	Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. Price to be set May 16 (Lehman Brothers Int'l)
ES Schleswig-Holstein	\$200	1996	6%	100.85	Reoffered at 99.99. Noncallable. Fees 1 1/2% (Lehman Brothers Int'l)
Sweden	\$500	1995	5 1/2	99.90	Noncallable. Floating with outstanding issue, raising total amount to \$2.5 billion. Fees not disclosed (JP Morgan Securities)
Deutsche Bank Finance	€100	1998	7%	—	Issue price and fees not disclosed. Noncallable. Floating with outstanding issue, raising total amount to €400 million (Deutsche Bank)
Lloyds Bank	€100	2000	9%	100.74	Reoffered at 99.94. Noncallable. Fees 2 1/2% (Goldman Sachs Int'l)
Compagnie Bancaire	FF 1,000	1995	5%	99.94	Noncallable. Fees 0.15% (Credit Commercial de France)
Grande Local de France	FF 1,000	2003	7 1/2	99.99	Noncallable. Fees 0.35% (UBS)
Unitiver	FF 1,500	2004	7 1/2	100.67	Reoffered at 99.25. Noncallable. Fees 2% (BNP Capital Markets)
ABE Int'l Finance	€150,000	2004	9%	100.52	Callable at par from 1996. Fees 2% (KPMG)
European Investment Bank	€100,000	2004	9%	100%	Callable at par in 1999. Fees 1 1/2% (Banca di Roma)
Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Français	€150,000	2006	9.20	100.70	Noncallable. Fees 2% (Credit Italiano)
ABN-AMRO Bank	DF 500	2001	6%	99.80	Reoffered at 99.10. Noncallable. Fees 1% (ABN-AMRO Bank)
CFM Int'l Finance	€150	1999	8 1/2	101.00	Reoffered at par. Noncallable. Fees 1 1/2% (ABN-AMRO Bank)
Baden-Wuerttemberg L.Finance	€50,000	1999	3%	99.85	Noncallable. Fees 0.25% (Merrill Lynch Int'l)
Crédit Local de France	€30,000	1999	3%	100	Noncallable. Fees 0.25% (Crédit Local de France)
De Nationale Investissements Bank	€15,000	1998	3.65	100	Noncallable. Fees 0.25%. Denominations 10 million yen (DBI Int'l)
Export-Import Bank of Japan	€30,000	2003	4%	101 1/2	Noncallable. Floating with outstanding issue, raising total amount to 105 billion yen. Fees 0.325% (Nomura Int'l)
Heller Finance	€15,000	1997	3.80	99.90	Noncallable. Fees 0.25% (Merrill Lynch Int'l)
Irish	€20,000	2004	4%	100	Noncallable. Fees 0.35% (Bank of Tokyo Capital Markets)
KPW Int'l Finance	€10,000	1999	3.50	100	Semiannually. Noncallable. Fees 0.25%. Denominations 100 million yen (Daiwa Europe)
Merrill Lynch & Company	€15,000	1999	4%	100.30	Noncallable. Fees 0.30% (Merrill Lynch Int'l)
Sony Capital Corp.	€10,000	1997	3.05	100	Semiannual interest will be 3.05% until Aug. 1995. Hereafter 3.05%. Private placement callable at par in 1995. Fees not disclosed. Denominations 100 million yen (DBI Int'l)
Toyota Motor Credit Corp.	€50,000	1997	3%	99.85	Noncallable. Fees 0.1875% (Merrill Lynch Int'l)
Urban Mortgage Bank of Sweden	€10,000	1996	3.10	100	Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. Denominations 100 million yen (Itomura Int'l)
Urban Mortgage Bank of Sweden	€15,000	1996	2.40	100.70	Noncallable. Fees 0.20% (Merrill Lynch Int'l)

BONDS: German Rate Cuts Revive European Bonds

Continued from Page 11

thought prices were set for a rebound.

The big unknown is what retail investors—the ultimate long-term holders of bonds—will require to move back into the market. The obviously need something more compelling than a mere count of basis points.

There is nothing scientific about how much of a gap between three-month and 10-year money is

needed to pull in retail investors," one analyst admitted. But he guessed that at the least three-month Deutsche mark deposit rates, currently 5 percent, "will need a four in front of the decimal point" before retail clients began to consider buying bonds.

Meanwhile, bankers agreed, the buying they have seen in recent days has been from domestic investors taking profits on short-term placements and moving into longer-term investments.

The flood of Euroyen paper is exclusively aimed at Japanese domestic investors. Ditto for Italian lire, French francs and sterling, bankers reported.

By contrast, the dollar market remains traumatized by the prospect of further increases in interest rates and only short-dated paper can be placed—18 months in the case of the \$500 million issue for Sweden, and two years in the case of the \$300 million issue from Landesbank Schleswig-Holstein.

PTT: State Telephone Companies Are Going Private

Continued from Page 11

targeting the budding European market for private network services for corporations.

With BT providing the Continent, Deutsche Telekom and France Telecom teaming up for cross-border business and American giants like AT&T Corp., Sprint Corp. and the regional Bell companies looking for

across the continent, the future is the best hope for a medium-sized operator like Royal PTT to be one of the three or four major players in Europe in a decade's time, asserted Victor Vucina, the Dutchman who is Unisource's president.

"Everybody knows that it's going to be the big boys' game," Mr. Vucina said.

Unisource scored some big points last month when a group of 20 corporations awarded a contract that could eventually be worth \$50

million European Currency Units a year (\$550 million) to BT and a partnership of Unisource and ST&T. Mr. Vucina says such corporate contracts are to Unisource what Michael Jordan was to Nike Inc., a marquee endorsement it can use to become a mass-market long-distance operator when Europe allows open competition.

Mr. Dik said a merger of the Unisource partners was possible some years from now but was not planned. Meanwhile, Royal PTT has ventured abroad on its own, investing in mobile telephone networks in Ukraine, Hungary and Indonesia and routing international traffic via satellite for Bulgaria.

Evan Miller, an analyst at Lehman Brothers in London, said Royal PTT's domestic and foreign strategies were well-suited to meet growing competition while the company's regulatory guidelines were

favorable. The Dutch government has set a cap on the company's prices at the rate of inflation, compared with BT's government-mandated requirement to cut prices 5 percent below inflation each year.

Royal PTT's biggest distinction from other European privatization candidates is its postal-services division, a business that most governments have separated from their telephone companies. "It's not something that investors are all familiar with," Mr. Miller said.

But Mr. Dik said the postal service was a bonus, not a liability. Royal PTT is promoting direct-mail advertising to offset the decline in mail volume caused by facsimile machines and targeting international parcel service through the GD Express Worldwide venture with four other postal companies and TNT Ltd. of Australia.

Volkswagen to Extend Work Hours

Reuters

WOLFSBURG, Germany — Volkswagen AG, which moved to a four-day week this year, plans to lengthen its working hours again for a limited period, a spokesman said Sunday.

The spokesman, Otto-Ferdinand Wachs, said that the plans reflected "a very pleasing level of order."

But he said this was temporary, and no long-term return to a longer working week was planned.

Mr. Wachs said VW's management board would start negotiations with the works council this week about how much longer working hours should be. At the longer hours are planned for a nine-week period, he said.

Workers currently work a four-day week. A return to a five-day week is not planned at all, he said. The four-day week offers "flexibility," he said.

Orders had improved over the year so far in Europe and the United States.

A Report on Schneider

The fugitive German property magnate Jürgen Schneider avoided capture by cancelling plans to return to a London bank he had used to transfer money to the Bahamas.

German police officials had waited for Mr. Schneider outside the bank, but he never turned up, the magazine reported.

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MONDAY SPORTS

Manchester United Adds FA Cup to League Title

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Eric Cantona fired home two penalties in six minutes as Manchester United clinched the elusive league and cup double by beating Chelsea, 4-0, in the FA Cup final at Wembley.

French striker Cantona capitalized on fouls by Eddie Newton and Frank Sinclair during a spell of United pressure to score in the 59th and 65th minutes on Saturday.

Three minutes later, Mark Hughes pounced on an error by Chelsea's Russian goalkeeper, Dmitri Khanev. A substitute, Brian McClair, tapped in the fourth during injury time.

United, which already had clinched the league title for the second season in a row, became only the fourth team this century to complete the double. The others were Tottenham (1961), Arsenal (1971) and Liverpool (1986).

United's manager, Alex Ferguson, said it was said that Sir Matt Busby, the Manchester United legend who died in January at 84, was able to share the triumph.

"Sir Matt would have been very proud of the players if he could have been here today," he said.

Cantona, the first Frenchman to play in an FA Cup final, was eager for more success.

The best trophy to win is always the last one you lift," he said. "I believe that United can now go on to become the kings of Europe. Why not? If you don't have that ambition you might as well stop your career."

Barcelona Takes Title
Deportivo Coruna missed a penalty a minute before the end of their last match of the season to hand a fourth consecutive Spanish league championship to Barcelona on Saturday, Reuters reported.

The penalty miss by the defender Miroslav Djukic consigned Deportivo to a 0-0 draw at home by Valencia, while Barcelona beat Sevilla, 2-0, in their last match.

Deportivo had led the league by one point before Saturday's games but Barcelona's superior goal difference gave them the title.

Auxerre Wins French Cup
Auxerre won the first major title of its 89-year history on Saturday night, defeating Montpellier, 3-1, in a French Cup final matching two young, unheralded teams. The Associated Press reported from Paris.

Moussa Sabo opened the scoring in the 17th minute, capitalizing on an error by the Montpellier goalkeeper, Claude Barre. Gerard Batiste scored in the 48th minute and Corentin Martins added a goal in the 86th minute.

Bremen Is Cup Victor
Australian Wynston Ruler's penalty shot with two minutes left Saturday capped Werder Bremen's 3-1 defeat of Rot-Weiss Essen in the German Cup final. The AP reported from Berlin.

Werder Bremen, the 1993 first division champions, appeared to have the surprise finalists outclassed, dominating the first half to take a 2-0 lead.

But Essen, in 19th place among the 20 second division teams, charged back after the break. Essen's leading scorer, Christian Donders, stunned Bremen five minutes into the second half by cutting the margin to 2-1. His duel with defender Dietmar Beiersdorf ended with the ball trickling into the goal.

Leafs Finish Sharks to Gain West Final
The Associated Press

TORONTO — The Toronto Maple Leafs have taken nothing for granted, and that belief was a major reason why they won Friday's Vancouver in the National Hockey League Western Conference finals.

Two goals by Wendel Clark and outstanding goaltending by Felix Potvin gave Toronto a 4-2 victory over the San Jose Sharks on Saturday night in the seventh game of a Western Conference semifinal.

Clark, who had scored in the previous two games, scored twice in the first period, including the game-winning goal in the 11th minute.

Potvin, who had made 20 saves in the previous two games, made 18 saves in the third period to keep the Sharks out of the lead.

The Leafs, who had won the first two games of the series, took a 3-0 lead in the third period. Clark scored again in the 11th minute to make the score 4-2.

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Ballesteros Alleges Ryder Cup Bribery

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MADRID — Seve Ballesteros said Sunday that he had been offered \$1 million by the Valderrama Golf Club to support the course as the venue for the 1997 Ryder Cup.

Ballesteros, who has openly backed another club for the prestigious event, said Valderrama sent him a letter last year offering him a percentage of the greens fees and plots of land for his support. He said the offer was worth about \$1 million.

"I do not like to be bought and I want only what is best for Spain," Ballesteros said at the time. "I have always had my principles and I do not intend to change."

The Spaniard resigned from the 1997 Ryder Cup Committee on May 4 amid a dispute about where the event should be held.

"The Technical Commission, which advises the Ryder Cup committee, agreed with me that Valderrama did not have the minimum facilities that are necessary to stage the Ryder Cup," he said. He added that he received the impression from other committee members that Valderrama would be named as the host on May 25.

Ballesteros, who is likely to be the European team captain for the biennial event between the United States and Europe, has said that the Novo Sancti Petri club near Cadix is the best choice for the event. Valderrama, one of the world's most exclusive clubs, He did not produce the letter from Val-

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Rominger Wins His 3d Spain Title

The Associated Press

MADRID — Tony Rominger of Switzerland rode to a record third consecutive victory in the Tour of Spain on Sunday, sending a loud warning to the world's top cyclists, Miguel Indurain of Spain, as the two prepare to face off in the Tour de France.

Rominger, 33, widely regarded as the world's best road cyclist, finished the 21-stage, 3,520-kilometer (2,182-mile) race in 92 hours, 7 minutes and 48 seconds, 7:28 ahead of Indurain.

Rominger, who rides for the Mape-Clas team, won with the largest margin in a Tour of Spain since 1960, when the Belgian Franz De Mulder finished 15 minutes and 27 seconds ahead of his nearest challenger, Rominger grabbed the overall lead in the first stage — a nine-kilometer time trial — and never relinquished it.

Indurain, 29, skipped the Tour of Spain, but will be seeking his third consecutive Italian Giro title beginning May 22.

Rominger, who won the Tour of Spain in 1991 and 1992, finished the 21-stage race with a record third consecutive victory. He won the 1991 Tour of Spain by 15 minutes and 27 seconds over Indurain.

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SCOREBOARD

Major League Standings

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
East Division				
New York	25	10	.714	0
Boston	24	12	.667	1 1/2
Baltimore	21	15	.583	3 1/2
Toronto	17	19	.469	7 1/2
Central Division				
Chicago	18	16	.529	0
Kansas City	17	17	.500	1 1/2
Atlanta	17	17	.500	1 1/2
Minnesota	17	17	.500	1 1/2
West Division				
Texas	15	18	.455	0
California	14	19	.423	1 1/2
Seattle	14	19	.423	1 1/2
Oakland	14	19	.423	1 1/2
National League				
East Division				
Atlanta	16	16	.500	0
Montreal	16	16	.500	0
New York	15	17	.469	1 1/2
Philadelphia	15	17	.469	1 1/2
Central Division				
Cincinnati	18	14	.563	0
St. Louis	17	15	.529	1 1/2
Pittsburgh	17	15	.529	1 1/2
Chicago	17	15	.529	1 1/2
West Division				
San Francisco	17	15	.529	0
Los Angeles	17	15	.529	0
Colorado	15	18	.455	3 1/2
San Diego	10	25	.286	9 1/2

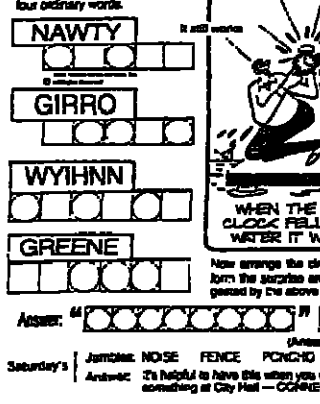
Friday's Line Scores

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
AMERICAN LEAGUE				
Detroit	000	000	0.000	0
Cleveland	001	000	1.000	0
Baltimore	001	000	1.000	0
Toronto	001	000	1.000	0
Boston	001	000	1.000	0
NATIONAL LEAGUE				
Atlanta	001	000	1.000	0
Montreal	001	000	1.000	0
New York	001	000	1.000	0
Philadelphia	001	000	1.000	0
Cincinnati	001	000	1.000	0

PEANUTS



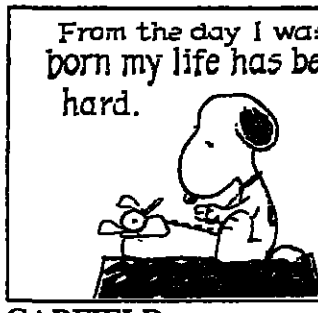
JUNBLE



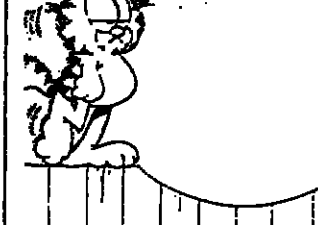
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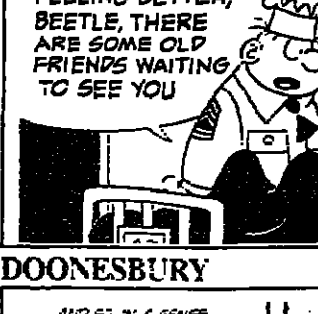
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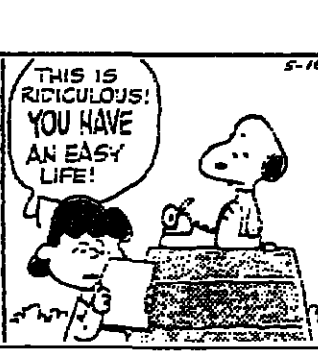
GARFIELD



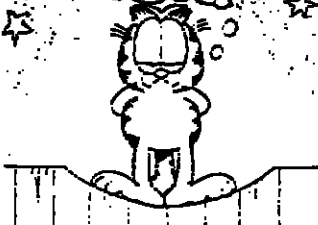
BEETLE BAILEY



DOONESBURY



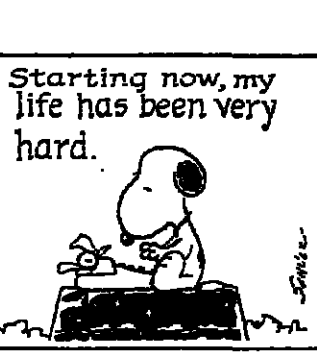
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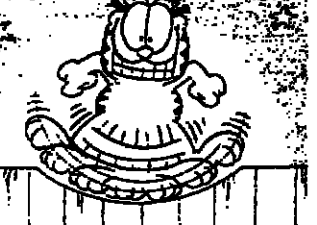
THE FAR SIDE



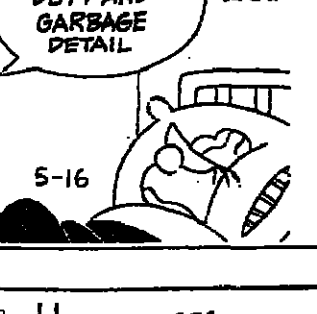
BLONDIE



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THE FAR SIDE



BLONDIE



CALVIN AND HOBBES



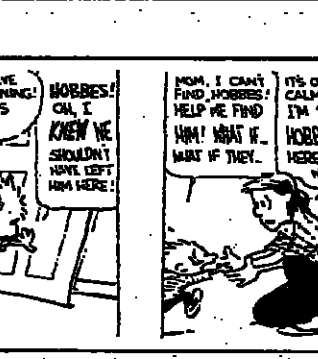
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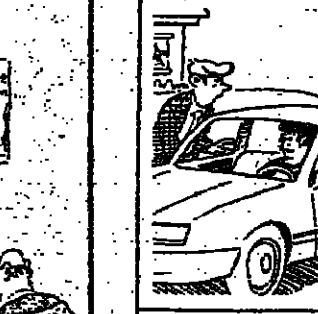
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THE FAR SIDE



BLONDIE



MONDAY
SPORTS

Schumacher Cruises to Victory in Monaco as Formula One Carries On



Michael Schumacher got a hug from his team manager, Flavio Briatore, after his victory Sunday.

By Ian Thomsen

MONTE CARLO — They kept handing trophies to Michael Schumacher. In his grasp they were like the heads of formerly wild animals. He had two of them down on the victory carpet he was sharing with the local royals — and looked up to see two more held out before him, useless and shiny.

For me? His smile began at the eyebrows. He couldn't believe this was happening: He was the new Ayrton Senna.

"It was his sport, his life," said Schumacher, who on Sunday won Ayrton Senna's favorite race, the Monaco Grand Prix. Senna, the three-time Formula One champion, was killed two weeks ago, after a crash during a practice session. "That's what we're here for — to continue in this sport and make the best of it. For all of us, what has happened has been unfortunate, but I think even he would wish to continue on in this sport."

The 260-kilometer (161-mile) race, the first Grand Prix since Senna's death, was completed without the sort of terrible interruption against which everyone was bracing.

Everyone but the drivers; by definition they aren't allowed.

The front row was held symbolically vacant in memory of the deceased champion and Roland Ratzenberger, the first driver in 12 years to die in a Formula One event, killed the day before while trying to qualify for the San Marino Grand Prix. At the appointed time, with a mechanical war cry, the 24 survivors were trampling symbolically over Senna's vacancy.

Within seconds, Mika Hakkinen of Finland, starting behind Schumacher, was spinning, with all the others coming up behind him. His McLaren Peugeot was ridden harmlessly off the course, but the collision also ended the day — safely — for the Williams Renault of Damon Hill, who had started fourth.

Schumacher, 25, has won all four races this year in his Benetton Ford. He finished 37 seconds ahead of the McLaren Peugeot of Martin Brundle, the Briton whose mechanical problems saw him drop from second to eighth in qualifying Saturday. Brundle overcame that deficit to finish almost 40 seconds ahead of Gerhard Berger of Austria, whose Ferrari was the only other car not lapped by Schumacher.

Schumacher had earned his first pole spot with a Monaco record lap of 1 minute 18.560 seconds Saturday, beating the 1992 time of Nigel Mansell (1:19.495).

His opponents never threatened Schumacher, though halfway through he almost crashed in the slippery wake of Mark Blundell's blown engine at the end of the pit straight. Schumacher's battle was mostly private. Seventy-eight times he had to jerk his wheel left, then right around the barrier that on Thursday had been clipped by Karl Wendlinger of Austria, whose Sauber-Mercedes spun and crashed.

Wendlinger was still showing signs of cerebral concussion and brain swelling on Saturday, according to doctors at Princess Grace Hospital. He will be kept in an artificial coma on a respirator for the 8 to 10 days. The long-term prognosis remained uncertain.

Max Mosley, president of the International Automobile Federation, or FIA, reacted Friday to Wendlinger's accident — the fourth consecutive Formula One

session stopped to allow ambulances and doctors on the track — by pushing through new rules to reduce speed and improve safety, beginning with the Spanish Grand Prix in two weeks. For the first time, a driver — Pedro Lamy of Portugal — was fined \$5,000 for speeding in the pit lane during practice Saturday.

The gravest change of all, so far as Schumacher was concerned, was the death of the driver least likely to make a fatal mistake. Before the race, the 24 drivers gathered around a small banner bidding farewell to Senna. Among them, Schumacher had been closest to overtaking the Brazilian.

"For all of us, the two weeks after Imola have been very difficult," he said. "Nobody has been really sure what to think, what to feel. I wasn't sure I could continue racing like normal. I wasn't sure of myself. On Friday, I was just able to sit in my car and ride in my car. I didn't have the feeling of being frightened. Before, I had made this point to myself: If there is any feeling of being afraid, I will have to stop."

The victory was only the sixth of

Schumacher's career — as many as Senna celebrated on this street course alone. Overall, Senna had won more than twice as many races as Sunday's field combined. Senna won 41 times. Berger, the new active leader, has won only eight.

Two weeks ago, Berger, 34, was talking of retirement, following the death of his fellow Austrian and then Senna. On Thursday came the destruction of another Austrian.

Hakkinen and Schumacher looked like sons of the rich as they celebrated qualifying Saturday.

Berger, sitting between them, looked like the mechanic who put them through a school. His thinning hair was frumped on top of his head, he was slumped and his face was dark where he should have shaved but didn't bother — because he, more than anyone, has been working two jobs. He is the chief representative in the drivers' new mission to control their fates, and he is still trying to drive faster than all of them. Then there have been, in the spare moments to think, and the mourning. He has become the hero around whom families survive.

Eyeing Paris, Sampras Storms Past Becker in Rome

By Ken Shulman

ROME — On the eve of their clay-court final at the Italian Open, Boris Becker said he didn't think Pete Sampras was a superman.

On Sunday, Becker had to reconsider. "He is playing tennis like they played the game in the 21st century," said Becker after he suffered a 6-1, 6-2, 6-2 thrashing at the hands of the world's top-ranked player.

"He's doing things I've never seen before on a tennis court," the German added. "I can only compare him to the greatest of the great. He just beat the hell out of me today."

Sampras, 22, may not be superman, but he is undoubtedly the best tennis player in circulation, and arguably one of the best ever. Ranked No. 1 since September, Sampras has won 27 consecutive matches, and is 39-2 this year. Including the Italian Open, he has won seven of the nine tournaments he has entered in 1994.

He could become the first man in 25 years to win four straight Grand

Graf Prevails Over Schultz for 8th German Open Victory

Reuters

BERLIN — Steffi Graf, the world's top-ranked woman player, won the German Open clay-court tennis tournament on Sunday for the eighth time with a 7-6 (8-6) 6-4 victory over Brenda Schultz of the Netherlands, the 11th seed.

"It was an unbelievable performance," said Graf after completing her 85th tournament victory.

Schultz had seemed a formidable opponent after powering past the German seventh seed Anke Huber, 7-6, 6-3, in Saturday's semifinal, and in the first set of the final neither she nor Graf could force a break point.

The set fell to Graf in an 8-6 tie-breaker after the German passed her opponent with two powerful backhands. Graf had conceded that she could have trouble with her opponent's powerful first serve, and at the start few of her returns landed in the court.

But she made sure that her first serve went in, allowing her to win her service game comfortably. Schultz, whose game is best suited to faster surfaces, gave the match away with several unforced errors at the start of the second set. After converting a break point at 1-1 in the second set, Graf headed toward victory and after 85 minutes slammed home her second match point to win.

On the baseline, Sampras's play could only be described as masterful. He repeatedly opened up the court, sending Becker deep into the corner with biting groundstrokes that landed inches from the baseline, then firing bullet-like winners down the opposite side that left the German helpless. Judicious in his choice of approach shots — and incredibly effective when he came to the net — Sampras looked like a natural clay-court player.

"I was moving much better today than I had been all week," said

Sampras, whose toughest match in the Rome tournament came against the Spanish clay-court specialist Alex Corretja in the second round. "I also felt much better at net. I had my balance. This is the result of playing a week on clay."

Sampras, who has spent the past month working out on clay in Florida, played the Rome tournament as a preparation for the French Open. And his Italian victory makes him one of the favorites at Roland Garros.

"He thinks he's invincible now," said Becker, who, with three Wimbledon titles, knows about feeling unbeatable. "The way he is playing right now, he has to be considered the man to beat in Paris."

His confidence soaring with his second career clay title, the reigning Wimbledon, U.S. Open and Australian Open champion is sanguine about his chances to win the one Grand Slam title that has eluded him.

"I have to think of myself as one of the favorites," said Sampras, who has never advanced beyond the quarterfinals in Paris.

Unser Leads Indy 500 Qualifying

The Associated Press

INDIANAPOLIS — Al Unser Jr. survived a scare he described as "like looking down a double-barreled shotgun" and tentatively won the pole for the Indianapolis 500.

The 1992 Indy winner turned a four-lap average of 228.011 mph Saturday to lead the first day of time trials for the May 29 race.

Unser was the fastest of 21

drivers who qualified on a day twice interrupted by rain.

"I got caught in the rain this morning when I went down into turn one," Unser said. "I was going for a 229 because I knew it was out there, and I went into turn one and I ran into a down-pour and almost crashed."

Raul Boesel of Brazil was second among Saturday's qualifiers at 227.618, followed by rookie Jacques Villeneuve of Canada at

226.259. Michael Andretti at 226.205. Lyn St. James at 224.154. Nigel Mansell of Britain at 224.041 and Arie Luyendyk of the Netherlands at 223.673.

On Friday, Paul Tracy, who had been expected to contend for the pole position, escaped serious injury in a crash.

The 25-year-old Canadian appeared to lose control as he drove off turn four on the oval.

Indiana Takes 3-1 Lead Over Top-Seeded Atlanta in East

The Associated Press

The Indiana Pacers continued their trip through uncharted playoff territory Sunday, beating top-seeded Atlanta, 102-86, for a 3-1 lead in the Eastern Conference semifinals.

Consecutive blocked shots by Antonio Davis to start the fourth quarter and con-

NBA PLAYOFFS

secutive 3-pointers by Derrick McKey and Reggie Miller enabled the Pacers to pull away in the final period, when they outscored the visiting Hawks, 24-14.

The Pacers set a team playoff record by connecting on 11 3-point shots, including

four by Miller, who led Indiana with 25 points.

While Danny Manning scored a career playoff-high 35 points for Atlanta, the Hawks were hurt by a knee injury to Kevin Willis, who returned to the game but scored just two points on 0-for-5 shooting in 23 minutes.

Until this year, Indiana had only four playoff victories since entering the National Basketball Association in 1976. The fifth-seeded Pacers, who reached the second round by sweeping Orlando, can end the series by defeating the Eastern Conference regular-season champions Tuesday in Atlanta.

Game 6, if necessary, would be played in

Market Square Arena on Thursday. For the game, Indiana treated a sellout crowd of 16,561 to 52.3 percent shooting, including 11-for-17 from 3-point range. The Hawks shot only 42 percent.

In Saturday's games: Pacers 101, Hawks 81: It took Indiana just 34 minutes to score their first 69 points against Atlanta — equaling their total in setting a playoff record for futility in Game 2.

The Pacers consistently sent the ball inside to Rik Smits, who had scored only 22 points in the first two games of the series, and the 7-foot-4-inch center made the move pay off by making 12 of 21 shots. Jazz 111, Nuggets 109: The pick-and-

roll is one of basketball's most elementary plays, and the Utah Jazz took host Denver to school with it.

Jeff Hornacek and John Stockton hit crucial overtime baskets off that play as the Jazz outlasted the Nuggets to take a 3-0 lead in their Western Conference series.

Hornacek and Stockton finished with 27 and 24 points, respectively. Game 4 in the best-of-seven series was to be played Sunday night in Denver. A fifth game, if necessary, would be played Tuesday night in Salt Lake City.

Karl Malone added 26 points and 13 rebounds for Utah, which extended its playoff winning streak to a club-record six games. Utah has beaten Denver in seven of

eight meetings this season, including four wins in the regular season.

Stockton said the pick-and-roll — in which a forward or center sets a screen near the key to free a guard to roll to an open area if the defense doesn't switch assignments — "obviously is a tough play to guard."

"Fortunately, the shots fell for us on those plays," he added. "A lot of attention was being paid to Karl, and that left somebody open. It happened to be Jeff and it happened to be me."

Laphonso Ellis, who fouled out in overtime, led a late Nuggets surge and finished with 25 points. Dikembe Mutombo had 20 points, 13 rebounds and six blocked shots.

Fines for Bulls and Knicks

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — New York's Derek Harper was suspended for two games and fined \$15,000 and Chicago's Jo Jo White was suspended for one game and fined \$10,000 for their part in a fight during Game 3 of their second-round National Basketball Association playoff series, the league said.

Seven other Knicks players and eight other Bulls were fined \$2,500 each for leaving the bench during the melee Friday night. Each team also was fined \$50,000.

The total of \$162,500 in fines was the second-largest in NBA history, topped only by the \$163,500 levied after a fight between Philadelphia and Detroit on April 20, 1990.

The Knicks-Bulls brawl occurred during the second quarter of the 104-102 Chicago victory in the best-of-seven series, which the Knicks lead 2-1. Harper will miss Game 4 on Sunday and Game 5 on Wednesday. English will be out for Sunday's game.

Pippen the Pouting 'Punk'

By Michael Wilbon

Washington Post Service

CHICAGO — There's a phrase that follows Scottie Pippen around, and it's anything but flattering.

Pippen was a heavy-duty contributor to three NBA championship teams here. He was regarded highly enough to be named to the Dream Team. He was the most-valuable player of the 1994 All-Star Game. Few players of his generation have as many skills or are capable of changing a game in so many different ways.

Still, there's this phrase you hear when Pippen's name is mentioned. It's uttered most often by players. You can hear it in any gym in the NBA: "Scottie Pippen is a punk."

In locker room parlance, a "punk" is somebody who can't deliver in the clutch, somebody who either can't hit the big shot or doesn't want to.

take it. A "punk" in the NBA glossary is a quitter, somebody looking for an excuse or a way out.

You know what they're calling Pippen after Game 3 here in the Stadium, don't you?

It's hard to disagree. Trying to get a handle on Pippen is like riding a teeter-totter. One day you swear he can hold his own with the game's greats. Another day he can't play Game 7 against Detroit because of a headache.

In case you missed it, here's what Pippen did Friday night against the Knicks with 1.8 seconds left. The game tied at 101, the Bulls having blown a 23-point lead and on the verge of going down 3-0: Pippen quit. Rather than run a play that called for a shot by teammate Toni Kukoc, who'd already hit three game-winning, buzzer-beating shots this season, Pippen told his coach, Phil Jackson, he'd rather sit and watch.

Why? Because Pippen resents Kukoc, the rookie from Croatia. He resents him to the point that he would risk an entire season and the NBA title. It's unfathomable, really. Pick a sport, any sport, and try to figure out the last time a star player, a Hall of Fame candidate, simply removed himself from the field of play on the most crucial play of the season. Can you imagine Art Monk, on that fourth-down play against Miami in the Super Bowl, saying to Joe Gibbs, "If you hand it off to Riggo, I'm outta here." Not only did Pippen basically tell off his teammates, but it was about the biggest act of insubordination imaginable.

The fact that Kukoc nailed the shot at the buzzer makes Pippen look like an even bigger fool.

It's unfortunate that a man at the top of his profession would be so selfish, so evil toward one of his teammates. It is the story not only of Pippen's own fragile nature, but of an ongoing unnecessary feud.

Ever since 1990, when the Bulls drafted Kukoc and made signing him a priority, Pippen has fumed. At

first, Pippen was only following Michael Jordan's lead. The two accused Jerry Krause, the Bulls' general manager, of spending too much time chasing an unproven European while he should have been trying to sign somebody who could help the Bulls overcome the Pistons. Pippen made Kukoc's life miserable in a game at the Olympics by shadowing him as if his life depended on it. He then had the nerve to trash Kukoc. Jordan, after a second game against Croatia, apologized and said he'd welcome Kukoc as a teammate. Anybody who could pass and shoot it that well, Jordan said, deserved a shot. There would be no more barbs from him.

But Pippen continued trashing Kukoc, saying he didn't deserve to be an NBA player. Every shot that Kukoc took was a shot Pippen should have had. Every dollar that went to the unproven Kukoc was a money that should have been in Pippen's bank account. In a recent magazine interview, Pippen came right out and said that if Kukoc, a restricted free agent, made a penny more next season, he would demand to be traded.

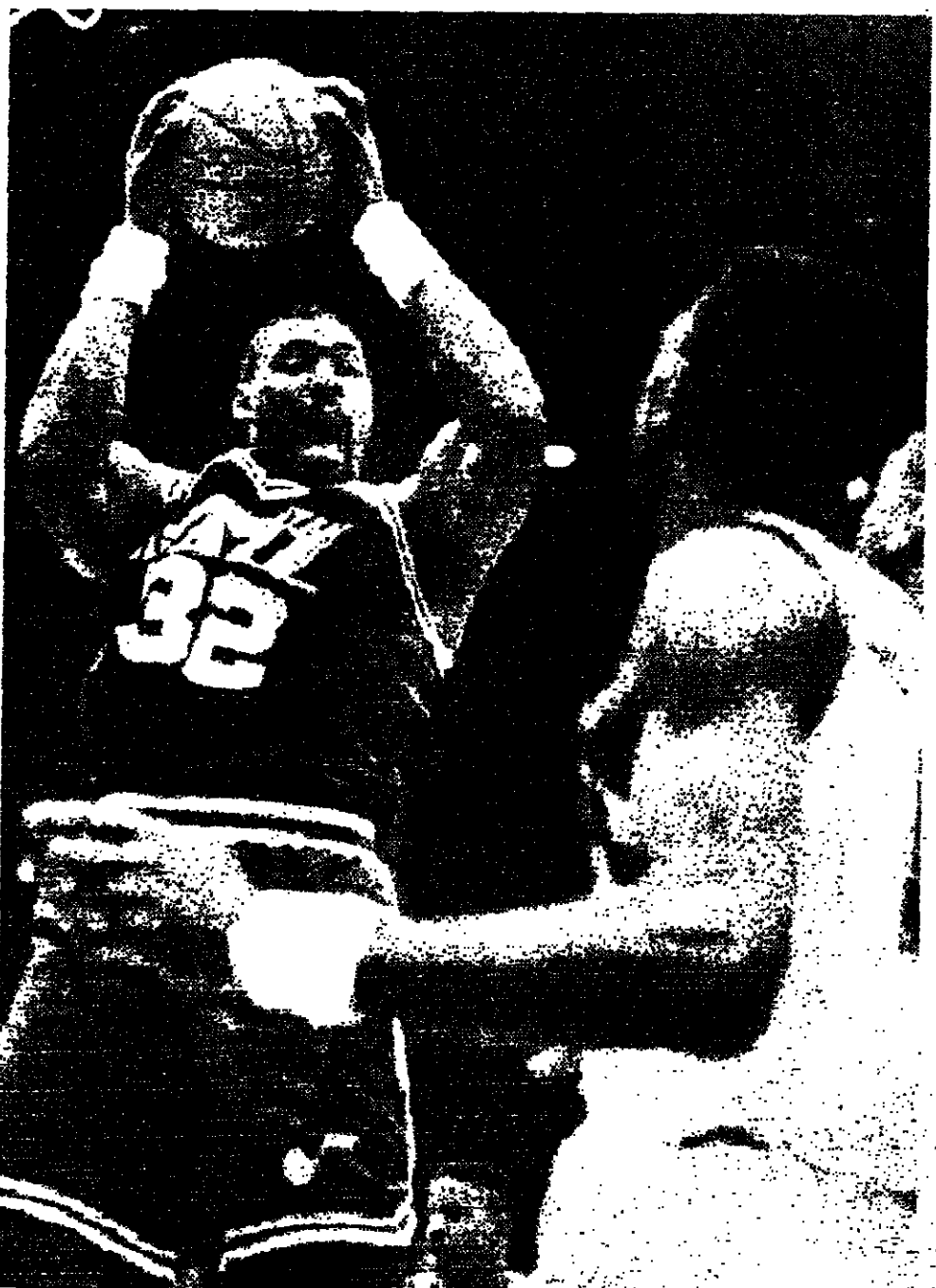
This is why the two biggest lies in sports are: "I'd play for nothing," and "All I want to do is win." If Pippen ever utters either phrase, he's a liar. He'd rather not participate than win with Kukoc. He cared about his own shot more than winning. I dare you to find a more selfish, egotistical act in sports.

So what's a coach to do? If Pippen is suspended, the Bulls don't have a prayer. Would Pat Riley suspend Patrick Ewing? Of course not. Not in the playoffs. You tell the player, publicly, that he owes his team better, but you say that you're not about to punish him other than by not giving him a chance. That's what Jackson is doing. Asked why Pippen wasn't on the floor Friday night, Jackson quipped, "Scottie had a fast bid and looked ugly at that time."

NEVER HAS Pippen looked uglier and not because of a fat lip, but a fat head. True, Kukoc struggles on defense and he sometimes forgets to set screens or clear out when he's supposed to. In fact, Pippen was angry with 5.5 seconds left Friday when Kukoc failed to clear out, bringing an extra defender in Pippen's path on what resulted in a 24-second shot clock violation. But how many people have four buzzer-beaters in a career, much less a rookie season?

Twice this season I wrote that Pippen deserved the NBA MVP award. A wise club executive told me he would agree, except that Pippen had undermined Kukoc all season and that would ultimately undo the Bulls in the playoffs.

Defeat with honor in these playoffs wouldn't hurt Pippen. Nobody's asking him to be Michael Jordan, because he can't be. But acting so dishonorably only adds to a legacy that, unfortunately, includes a Game 7 headache. During an NBA season marked by what George Karl, the coach of the Seattle SuperSonics, calls "a crisis of attitude," nobody's attitude is in crisis as much as Scottie Pippen's.



Karl Malone pulled down a rebound over Dikembe Mutombo during Utah's OT victory in Denver.

SIDELINES

Turtle Island Wins Irish Guineas

THE CURRAGH, Ireland (Combined Dispatches) — Turtle Island pulverized his opponents to win the Irish 2,000 Guineas horse racing classic by 15 lengths on Sunday.

Just a week after being narrowly beaten in the French equivalent at Longchamp, the colt showed his true colors, relishing the heavy ground to stretch to an impressive victory. Settled in last place by John Reid, Turtle Island, the 5-to-4 favorite, cruised up to the leaders 400 meters (435 yards) out, trouncing 50-to-1 outsider Guided Tour, who short-headed Ridgewood Ben for second.

One day after it lost Brocco, the Preakness lost a star of even greater magnitude when Holy Bull was withdrawn from the May 21 race with a mild infection on Saturday. (Reuters, NYT)

U.S. Golf Cut to 36 Holes by Storms

DALLAS (AP) — The weather-battered GTE Byron Nelson Classic was reduced to a 36-hole format Sunday, scheduled to end with the completion of the storm-interrupted second round.

Resumption of play in the second — and now final — round was set for early Sunday afternoon with 147 players scattered over two rain-soaked courses. It marked the first time a Tour event had been cut to 36 holes since the 1976 Pensacola Open.

Play was suspended late Saturday afternoon when a severe thunderstorm, and later a tornado, swept over the TPC at Las Colinas and the adjacent Cottonwood Valley course. No injuries or damage was reported. When play was halted Saturday, Ben Crenshaw, David Ogden, Brad Bryant and Mark Carnevale shared the lead at eight under par.

FIFA Trims Sales of Cup Tickets

ZURICH (AP) — Ticket sales for the World Cup soccer finals in the United States have been so brisk that organizers have begun trimming back marketing efforts and international telephone sales have been halted, according to soccer's world governing body, FIFA.

Thirty-five of the World Cup's 52 games have been sold out, and FIFA said that only 5 to 10 percent of the tickets were left for the remaining games.

FIFA said it was stopping international telephone sales of tickets. All other tickets apart from stocks already supplied to travel agencies, will be sold only in the United States. FIFA said.

For the Record

Rattapornchai Sor Vorapin of Thailand retained his International Boxing Federation mini-flyweight title on Saturday by knocking out Roger Espanola of the Philippines in the sixth round in Bangkok on Saturday.

John David Jackson of the United States was stripped of his WBA middleweight world title for fighting a May 6 bout without official permission. The WBA said the vacant title would go to the winner of a fight between Reggie Johnson of the United States and Jorge Castro of Argentina. (AP)

Jaguar Ltd., the luxury car subsidiary of Ford Motor Co., has filed a lawsuit against the National Football League claiming the new Jacksonville Jaguars team logo is too similar to the automaker's pouncing cat. The car company said it did not dispute the team's right to be known as the Jaguars. (AFP)

هكذا في الأصل

Sabina Guzzanti's Divine Mission: Satire

By Ken Shulman

FLORENCE—"I promise, if you see this film, that if you are unemployed, you will be employed. If you are sick, you will be well. If you are homosexual, no one will know." Sabina Guzzanti is impersonating Italian television mogul and new Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi, exaggerating Berlusconi's open "to" and decisive hard "c" as she plugs her latest film "Troppo Sole." "If you are blind, then you will see. But if you are communists, I'm sorry, you've got the wrong guy."

A graduate of Rome's Accademia d'Arte Drammatica with solid experience in comic and dramatic theater, Sabina Guzzanti first burst into prominence two years ago as a timely satirist in Italy's popular alternative weekly television review "Avanzi" (Leftovers). When porn queen Moana Pozzi was hired by an Italian television call-in program to offer advice on romance to frustrated housewives, Guzzanti transformed her into a stentorian schoolteacher imparting lessons on the theory and practice of kinky sex to two covering elementary school students.

When Italy's nationwide corruption scandal exploded, she presented former Justice Minister Claudio Martelli as the jilted, bitter wife of former Prime Minister Bettino Craxi (and Martelli's Socialist protector). She even took on one of the country's most revered figures, medical researcher Rita Levi Montalcini, portraying the Nobel Prize winner as a good-natured but short-sighted aging scientist.

This year, with the birth of Berlusconi's Forza Italia party, the majority party in Italy's current ruling coalition, the 31-year-old actress has made "Troppo Sole" the subject of her latest and most successful caricature.

"Political satire is sort of a divine mission for me," she said at the Goldeni theater here, where she had come for the Italian debut of "Troppo Sole." "Especially in a period like this one, it's almost like being a politician, because with satire I become a point of reference, the banner for an alternative mode of thinking and living. Politics as it is presented here on television is pure idiocy. Anything you do, or nearly anything, appears intelligent in contrast."

"Troppo Sole"—the title is a play on words meaning both "too much sun" and "too alone"—is an experimental film in which Guzzanti plays 13 roles. The only other bodies, because they cannot be called characters, that appear in the film are those of the male and female weightlifters who surround the various settings to form a tableau of living statues.



In "Troppo Sole," Guzzanti plays 13 roles: "Working in film is more continuous than doing political satire on television."

The ductile story line follows a scatter-brained but determined television journalist named "Lalla" as she tries to shoot a documentary of the popular singer-songwriter "Matilde." The film's satire is social, not political, and Guzzanti's multiple characters range from "Mara," Matilde's heroin-addict sister, to "Ambra," a psychologist who practices psycho-shampoo therapy and is Matilde's childhood friend, to Matilde's rival "Stella di Papa," a cyberspace-age, packaged rock star who purchases hundreds of thousands of her own records in order to insure her popularity.

"It's sort of a parallel universe populated by idiots," said Guzzanti, laughing, as she described her first film. "The overall view is ironic and melodramatic. 'Troppo Sole' is a film of delirium, a sort of oblique imaginary fable populated by both good and bad."

Although inventive and imaginative, "Troppo Sole" is rather fleeting as a film, hovering inconclusively between surrealistic theatrical experiment and weightless visual improvisation. It is, however, a

powerful and convincing vehicle for Guzzanti, who exploits her solitude to demonstrate an astonishing capacity for character immersion, and an equally impressive dramatic range. Each of her 13 characters is distinct and complete. Incredibly, they all are memorable.

"I had worked with Sabina in theater," said "Troppo Sole" director Giuseppe Bertolucci, the brother of Bernardo. "And I had also seen her on television. Sabina has the kind of presence that generates ideas in a director. And she has an amazing ability to identify herself in different characters."

"Sabina has the same dynamic presence on film as she has in the theater," said David Riondino, who assisted Bertolucci and Guzzanti with the "Troppo Sole" screenplay and has collaborated with both in theater. "Here is a sort of hyperrealism. She shows what these characters might have become if pushed to their absolute extremes."

With only one actress, one whose various roles forced her to spend hours in the makeup room before each day's shooting,

the atmosphere on the set of "Troppo Sole" often resembled that of an operating room. "It was a sort of scientific experiment," said Riondino. "For Sabina, and for all of us, Sabina is very rigorous and demanding, with herself and with others. In theater, she is always the first to learn her lines, and to get her blocking and gestures down. She has an unusual talent for physical transformation, for creating a new personality that the audience accepts immediately."

Guzzanti, who along with her brother, Corrado, wrote the songs for "Troppo Sole," hopes to continue working in cinema, although she has no current film project. "Working in film is more continuous than doing political satire on television," she said, looking most unremarkable in her neck-length blond hair, beige turtleneck and blue jeans. "It is like the difference, I imagine, between writing a daily column in a newspaper and working on a novel."

Ken Shulman is an American writer based in Italy.

Shoulda, Coulda, Woulda, Didn't

By William Safire

WASHINGTON—A hard-edged question was posed to Hillary Rodham Clinton at her White House news conference: what about "the suggestion in the R.T.C. memorandum . . . you and your husband knew that Clinton White House was not cash-flowing and that notes or debts should have been paid?"

"Shoulda, coulda, woulda," the first lady replied. "We didn't."

Some journalists narrowed their eyes at this airy dismissal of financial responsibility in land speculation. My own investigative lust was instantly replaced, however, by linguistic curiosity. Whence the reduplication shoulda, coulda, woulda?

The order of words in this delicious morsel of dialect varies with the user. On the sports pages of The Washington Post of Dec. 7, 1978, Gerald Stine wrote about the New England Patriots football team: "The Pats coulda, shoulda, and woulda been ahead of the Cowboys by at least 16-3 at halftime . . . but three field goals were blown."

Eleven years later, in a United Press International account of another football game, the phrase again led with coulda, as a shamed kicker was quoted: "I should have kicked the extra point, but coulda, shoulda, woulda doesn't do it."

By the '90s, football players were fumbling the order. Said a Notre Dame tackle, Aaron Taylor, off-side on his subject-verb agreement: "There's no excuses. Woulda, coulda, coulda is not going to cut it."

We have here an elision field. Elide, rooted in the Latin for "to strike out," means "to omit"; in speech, an elision is the omission of letters and sounds to produce compressions like don't and couldn't; or as the would-be boxer played by Marlon Brando in "On the Waterfront" said, "I coulda been a contender."

In this rhyming compound, a triple elision does the trick: although each elision expresses something different, when taken together, the trio conveys a fixed meaning. Shoulda, coulda, woulda (and not should of, which lacks call a variant but I call a mistake), carries a sense of correctness or obligation; coulda implies a possibility, and woulda denotes conditional certainty, an oxymoron; the stated intent to have taken an action if only something had not intervened.

These meanings were explored separately in a 1977 song by the country singer Tammy Wynette, whose earlier song "Stand By Your Man" was unintentionally derogated by Mrs. Clinton during the 1992 campaign. In "That's the Way It Could Have Been," Wynette's chorus goes:

That's the way it could have been [possibility].
Oh, that's the way it should have been [correctness].
If I had met you way back then.
That's the way it would have been [conditional certainty].

Lexicographers have been tracking the individual elisions for decades. First came woulda, translated into Standard English in Dialect Notes in 1913: "Woulda went, would have gone." Theodore Dreiser introduced coulda and the solid woulda in his 1925 novel, "An American Tragedy": "I coulda chucked my job, and I woulda." A 1933 book on crime used the third elision: "You shoulda seen him."

Taken together, the term means "Spare me the

useless excuses." I reached Mrs. Clinton through her aides, each of whom was surprised at the good-natured nature of my follow-up question, to get her definition. Mrs. Clinton passes the word that she heard the expression often in Arkansas, and interprets it to mean: "People can tell you that you should have, or could have, or would have, but the question is: Did you or didn't you?"

In this way, all problematical or ethical fine points are overridden in what the Hollywood set would call "cutting to the chase." A related term, though not synonymous, was used often by Franklin Roosevelt to deflect the entrapping queries of journalists: the subjunctive "If . . . would" construction, can draw a political figure into deep water; this can be escaped by the politician with FDR's "That's an iffy question."

In early 1964, when Robert Kennedy was asked if he would accept a vice presidential nomination on President Johnson's ticket, he played on its speculative basis with "The question reminds me of my brother. When he was asked with such a question, he used to say that is like asking a girl if she would marry that man if he proposed."

The shoulda, coulda, woulda phrase (accepting Mrs. Clinton's order as standard) has a wistfully resigned connotation that was evoked in 1854 by the poet John Greenleaf Whittier in "Maud Muller":

For of all sad words of tongue or pen,
The saddest are these: "It might have been!"

We have a new type of bombing. Bombardiers of yore spoke of saturation bombing, which was followed by carpet bombing, the laying down of bombs as if laying a carpet. Because these attacks in a total war included nonmilitary targets, they came to be derogated in limited war.

We have had precision bombing, sometimes called area bombing, but soon given the metaphorical moniker pinpoint bombing, taken from a previous generation's pinpoint accuracy.

In 1989, a Reuters dispatch from Istanbul coined a new term: "Spates of leftist 'pinprick' bombings have punctuated Turkish political life." A pinprick is a minor irritation, hardly noticeable.

When NATO planes dropped six bombs (two of them duds) on Serb forces attacking the Muslim town Gorazde, the meager nature of the allied response was immediately characterized as pinprick bombing by Zbigniew Brzezinski on "One on One" (John McLaughlin's television interview program). Dozens of other commentators promptly picked up the phrase.

Pinpoint is praiseworthy bombing, evoking admiration for a surgical strike; it now has an antonym, pinprick bombing, the hallmark of contempt for feeble response from the air.

New York Times Service

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WEATHER

Europe

	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Algeria	16/11	17/22	10/14	18/24	11/22	10/14
Athens	17/22	13/25	10/14	18/24	11/22	10/14
Berlin	14/27	9/48	5/29	17/28	13/30	5/29
Bombay	28/84	17/62	5/29	29/84	17/62	5/29
Buenos Aires	22/71	16/61	5/29	22/71	16/61	5/29
Calcutta	29/84	17/62	5/29	29/84	17/62	5/29
Cairo	22/71	16/61	5/29	22/71	16/61	5/29
Chennai	29/84	17/62	5/29	29/84	17/62	5/29
Columbus	17/62	13/25	10/14	18/24	11/22	10/14
Dallas	19/66	14/57	5/29	21/68	16/61	5/29
Delhi	29/84	17/62	5/29	29/84	17/62	5/29
Dublin	14/57	9/48	5/29	17/28	13/30	5/29
Edinburgh	12/53	7/44	3/27	15/54	10/47	3/27
Frankfurt	17/62	13/25	10/14	18/24	11/22	10/14
Geneva	17/62	13/25	10/14	18/24	11/22	10/14
Helsinki	11/52	3/37	10/14	11/52	3/37	10/14
London	14/57	9/48	5/29	17/28	13/30	5/29
Los Angeles	16/61	11/52	5/29	18/64	13/30	5/29
Madrid	18/64	13/25	10/14	19/66	14/57	5/29
Moscow	22/71	16/61	5/29	22/71	16/61	5/29
Mumbai	29/84	17/62	5/29	29/84	17/62	5/29
New York	23/73	16/61	5/29	25/77	18/64	5/29
Ottawa	14/57	9/48	5/29	17/28	13/30	5/29
Paris	17/62	13/25	10/14	18/24	11/22	10/14
Rangoon	29/84	17/62	5/29	29/84	17/62	5/29
Rio de Janeiro	22/71	16/61	5/29	22/71	16/61	5/29
Rome	17/62	13/25	10/14	18/24	11/22	10/14
Sao Paulo	22/71	16/61	5/29	22/71	16/61	5/29
Seoul	17/62	13/25	10/14	18/24	11/22	10/14
Shanghai	29/84	17/62	5/29	29/84	17/62	5/29
Singapore	29/84	17/62	5/29	29/84	17/62	5/29
Taipei	29/84	17/62	5/29	29/84	17/62	5/29
Tokyo	29/84	17/62	5/29	29/84	17/62	5/29

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Algeria	16/11	17/22	10/14	18/24	11/22	10/14
Athens	17/22	13/25	10/14	18/24	11/22	10/14
Berlin	14/27	9/48	5/29	17/28	13/30	5/29
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Buenos Aires	22/71	16/61	5/29	22/71	16/61	5/29
Calcutta	29/84	17/62	5/29	29/84	17/62	5/29
Cairo	22/71	16/61	5/29	22/71	16/61	5/29
Chennai	29/84	17/62	5/29	29/84	17/62	5/29
Columbus	17/62	13/25	10/14	18/24	11/22	10/14
Dallas	19/66	14/57	5/29	21/68	16/61	5/29
Delhi	29/84	17/62	5/29	29/84	17/62	5/29
Dublin	14/57	9/48	5/29	17/28	13/30	5/29
Edinburgh	12/53	7/44	3/27	15/54	10/47	3/27
Frankfurt	17/62	13/25	10/14	18/24	11/22	10/14
Geneva	17/62	13/25	10/14	18/24	11/22	10/14
Helsinki	11/52	3/37	10/14	11/52	3/37	10/14
London	14/57	9/48	5/29	17/28	13/30	5/29
Los Angeles	16/61	11/52	5/29	18/64	13/30	5/29
Madrid	18/64	13/25	10/14	19/66	14/57	5/29
Moscow	22/71	16/61	5/29	22/71	16/61	5/29
Mumbai	29/84	17/62	5/29	29/84	17/62	5/29
New York	23/73	16/61	5/29	25/77	18/64	5/29
Ottawa	14/57	9/48	5/29	17/28	13/30	5/29
Paris	17/62	13/25	10/14	18/24	11/22	10/14
Rangoon	29/84	17/62	5/29	29/84	17/62	5/29
Rio de Janeiro	22/71	16/61	5/29	22/71	16/61	5/29
Rome	17/62	13/25	10/14	18/24	11/22	10/14
Sao Paulo	22/71	16/61	5/29	22/71	16/61	5/29
Seoul	17/62	13/25	10/14	18/24	11/22	10/14
Shanghai	29/84	17/62	5/29	29/84	17/62	5/29
Singapore	29/84	17/62	5/29	29/84	17/62	5/29
Taipei	29/84	17/62	5/29	29/84	17/62	5/29
Tokyo	29/84	17/62	5/29	29/84	17/62	5/29

Asia

	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Algeria	16/11	17/22	10/14	18/24	11/22	10/14
Athens	17/22	13/25	10/14	18/24	11/22	10/14
Berlin	14/27	9/48	5/29	17/28	13/30	5/29
Bombay	28/84	17/62	5/29	29/84	17/62	5/29
Buenos Aires	22/71	16/61	5/29	22/71	16/61	5/29
Calcutta	29/84	17/62	5/29	29/84	17/62	5/29
Cairo	22/71	16/61	5/29	22/71	16/61	5/29
Chennai	29/84	17/62	5/29	29/84	17/62	5/29
Columbus	17/62	13/25	10/14	18/24	11/22	10/14
Dallas	19/66	14/57	5/29	21/68	16/61	5/29
Delhi	29/84	17/62	5/29	29/84	17/62	5/29
Dublin	14/57	9/48	5/29	17/28	13/30	5/29
Edinburgh	12/53	7/44	3/27	15/54	10/47	3/27
Frankfurt	17/62	13/25	10/14	18/24	11/22	10/14
Geneva	17/62	13/25	10/14	18/24	11/22	10/14
Helsinki	11/52	3/37	10/14	11/52	3/37	10/14
London	14/57	9/48	5/29	17/28	13/30	5/29
Los Angeles	16/61	11/52	5/29	18/64	13/30	5/29
Madrid	18/64	13/25	10/14	19/66	14/57	5/29
Moscow	22/71	16/61	5/29	22/71	16/61	5/29
Mumbai	29/84	17/62	5/29	29/84	17/62	5/29
New York	23/73	16/61	5/29	25/77	18/64	5/29
Ottawa	14/57	9/48	5/29	17/28	13/30	5/29
Paris	17/62	13/25	10/14	18/24	11/22	10/14
Rangoon	29/84	17/62	5/29	29/84	17/62	5/29
Rio de Janeiro	22/71	16/61	5/29	22/71	16/61	5/29
Rome	17/62	13/25	10/14	18/24	11/22	10/14
Sao Paulo	22/71	16/61	5/29	22/71	16/61	5/29
Seoul	17/62	13/25	10/14	18/24	11/22	10/14
Shanghai	29/84	17/62	5/29	29/84	17/62	5/29
Singapore	29/84	17/62	5/29	29/84	17/62	5/29
Taipei	29/84	17/62	5/29	29/84	17/62	5/29
Tokyo	29/84	17/62	5/29	29/84	17/62	5/29

Africa

1	Various & Cause	21 Was
2	Musical scale letters	23 Having dinner
11	Joker	25 Backward
14	Small	31 DNA
15	Of great scope	33 Letter
16	Electric	34 Seize
17	Proverb	36 That
18	Old-fashioned place	37 Males
20	Elderly people	39 Spoken
21	Elevator name	40 Book
22	Victory symbol	41 Deput
23	Norse Zeus	43 Opp

Solution to Puzzle of M

POWERPOWZAZ
FINDLETTER
LENDLOCALC
ARRITTES OV
GATHER DIS A
USER IMPIN
ROSEANANT
TRAPPEARIT
HONORING
HEATING AG
ACAR CEE PRO
TONIS PIANN
SPILLEDTHEBE
SUNSHINYVAG
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